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WEATHER - PARIS: Thursday, fair, 63-68; Friday, fair, 60-65; Saturday, 58-63; Sunday, 55-60. NEW YORK: Thursday, fair, 60-65; Friday, 58-63; Saturday, 55-60; Sunday, 52-57.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

Algeria	12 S	London	20 L
Argentina	20 S	Luxembourg	20 L
Australia	20 S	Moscow	20 L
Brazil	16 S	Nairobi	15 F
Canada	16 S	Norfolk	15 F
France	20 S	Paris	20 L
Germany	16 S	Portugal	15 F
Greece	16 S	Spain	15 F
India	16 S	Sweden	20 L
Iran	16 S	Switzerland	20 L
Italy	16 S	Turkey	20 L
Japan	16 S	U.S. Military	20 L
Kenya	16 S	Yugoslavia	15 F

Established 1887

nuendo, Hearsay' sailed by Lance; Testifies Today

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Ben Lance declared today that he had been attacked unfairly with innuendo and hearsay and said he was in sad shape in this country. He said he believed his name has been crippled as a result.

Lance assailed the news media when reporters questioned him after he emerged from his Georgetown home. He said he intended to resign as director of the Office of Management and Budget. He said: "If you can take allegations and innuendo and hearsay and everything else, the words of a convicted felon, and all these other things, and put them in the paper and show them on television and then say that's a fact."

Well Offers Apology to Vice Critic

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Sen. Charles McNamara today offered a personal apology to Sen. Charles McNamara for spreading a rumor that McNamara had been indicted for a corporate aircraft.

Sen. McNamara said he was one of Budget Director McNamara's main critics in the investigation of McNamara's activities, which are said to be the misuse of private funds.

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ON MANEUVERS—Maj. Gen. Alexander Knyrkov (right), the military attaché for the Soviet Embassy in Bonn, and U.S. Army Col. Jack Callaway inspect a West German Army unit during maneuvers in Kassel. The officers are observing the war games by NATO forces in accordance with the terms of the Helsinki accord.

Communist Demand Leads to Walkout Platform Dispute Splits French Left

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Sept. 14 (WP)—Efforts by France's three leftist parties to update their common political platform, so as to enhance their chances of winning power here early next year, broke up in sharp disagreement tonight over Communist demands for major changes in the five-year-old platform.

The Movement of Leftist Radicals, the smallest and least doctrinaire party in the leftist alliance, rejected Communist demands for sweeping nationalizations of French industry and walked out of the conference after a day of open disagreement among leaders of the three parties—the Socialists, Communists and Leftist Radicals.

Robert Fabre, Leftist Radical leader, said that his party was withdrawing from the scheduled two-day "summit" of the parties "in the interest of the left itself."

The Leftist Radicals would return to the discussions only after the two other parties "deepened their reflection to seek, without useless polemics, the basis for an agreement," he told newsmen.

Mr. Fabre's party commands only 2 to 4 per cent of the vote, according to recent public-opinion polls, but that amount could be crucial in the hotly contested National Assembly elections scheduled for March.

The three leftist parties collectively get a 53-per-cent share of the national vote in the opinion polls, and would require that amount as a minimum to obtain a working majority in the Assembly, which is weighted in favor of the conservative-centrist coalition that has ruled France for 20 years.

Moreover, the Leftist Radicals' walkout pushes Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand and his party into a tight corner. The Socialists have been attempting to resist the Communist demands on the platform without irretrievably alienating the Communists, who can deliver an estimated 20 per cent of the national vote.

Socialist party aides report that Mr. Mitterrand fears losing voter appeal if he appears to give in to the Communists and adopts a more radical election program. But following Mr. Fabre out of the leftist alliance discussions.

Added to the Labor party's 76 seats, the Socialists' 20 seats give Labor a one-seat majority in the 155-seat Storting.

The recount was the latest switch in fortunes in an election whose outcome has been uncertain during the last two days. It could be next week before the

recount, in Nordland County, is made official.

"I hardly know how to characterize the situation," Mr. Nordli said. He had said earlier that he considered himself the premier of a caretaker government if the non-Socialists formed a majority.

When the recount was made public he said that he would no longer consider it a caretaker government.

As for the continuing changing situation he said, "I won't deny that I have reacted, but so far I can't say that it has resulted in any mental disturbances."

Preliminary reports from the recount gave the Socialist candidate 142 extra votes, 50 of which were discovered in the town of Narvik, when Socialist votes were found in Labor's vote envelope.

Before the reports from Nordland, Norway was set for a non-Socialist government.

Liberal party leader Hans Hammund Rosbach told Mr. Nordli in a morning meeting that his party would support the non-Socialist coalition.

That would have given the non-Socialists a one-seat majority and Mr. Nordli had told close associates if that happened he would resign.

But two hours later the reports came from Nordland.

Soviet Exhibition Set Nov. 9 in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Soviet government has set Nov. 9-29 for its first trade and cultural exhibition in the United States since 1959.

Alexander Zinichuk, the Soviet consul-general in San Francisco, and acting Los Angeles Mayor John Ferraro announced yesterday that Los Angeles had been selected over other major U.S. cities for the exhibition. It will cost \$2 million and include exhibits on science, the environment, arts, business and other fields, spokesmen said.

U.S. Reveals Impure A-Fuel Used in Blast

By Robert Gillette

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14.—The federal government has declassified the results of a nuclear test in Nevada which showed that atomic weapons can be made from the impure plutonium produced by civilian nuclear power plants.

A spokesman for the Energy Research and Development Administration yesterday confirmed that the United States had exploded a nuclear device using low-grade plutonium, and that the device "produced a nuclear yield."

Information about the date and the magnitude of the explosive yield remains classified, the spokesman said. Although the information that the test occurred was declassified on July 29, he acknowledged that ERDA had made no public announcement.

Government sources indicated that the test confirmed that nations seeking to obtain atomic weapons covertly could build them from low-grade plutonium stockpiled for use as civilian reactor fuel.

This possibility is a major concern of arms control analysts. The Ford and Carter administrations both have sought to convince nuclear exporting nations, such as France and West Germany, of a need for stronger international controls on plutonium extraction technology.

The U.S. government has sought to demonstrate that the plutonium produced in nuclear power generation is suitable for weapons. Many experts believed it was not, because plutonium from nuclear power plants usually contains much larger amounts of a contaminating isotope—plutonium-240—than that generated in special military production reactors.

Yield Still Possible

In the United States, so-called "weapons-grade" plutonium contains less than 6 per cent of plutonium-240. That extracted from the spent fuel of civilian power plants typically reaches 24 per cent.

Late last year, however, an unclassified study by California's Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, a principal weapons design center, concluded that even relatively simple designs using any grade of plutonium could produce "effective, highly powerful" weapons with an explosive yield equivalent to between 1,000 tons and 20,000 tons of TNT.

The Carter administration has used this study in an effort to dissuade nuclear-exporting nations from selling plutonium extraction technology to non-nuclear nations.

Reinforcements Approved

The police have so far been unable to locate the kidnappers' headquarters or any of the up to 50 terrorists—men and women—who are thought to have taken part in organizing and carrying out the Cologne attack. Mr. Schleyer's driver and three police escorts were killed in the ambush.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Cabinet today approved a program for reinforcing federal security organizations by 4,800 men.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Socialists Urge Spain's Interior Minister to Quit

MADRID, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Spain's Socialist party today formally demanded Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa's resignation, branding him the worst representative of the Franco dictatorship.

Mr. Martin Villa came under fire in a parliamentary debate prompted by alleged police maltreatment of Socialist Deputy Jaime Blanco in the northern town of Santander two weeks ago.

Socialist Deputy Rafael Guerra told the minister: "You are the symbol of Francoism in the government and the worst representative of the dictatorship. The country does not want men like you and if you really want democracy you must resign."

In the first full political debate since last June's general elections restored parliamentary democracy in Spain, government spokesman Pedro Llorca accused the Socialists of wanting to rule the country through the streets. "We reject revolution," he said.

Premier Adolfo Suarez was expected to survive his first test of parliamentary confidence in his minority government. His Center Democratic Union holds 165 of the 350 seats in the lower house of the new parliament, 47 more than the Socialist Workers party.

But the violence of the parliamentary clash appeared to reduce possibilities of cooperation between Spain's two largest parties over crucial issues such as labor relations at a time of mounting economic difficulties.



Jody Powell

Laker Is Given Right to Use Gatwick Airport

British Airways and other major airline members who are trying to match Mr. Laker's planned fares.

British Airways sent a top official to plead with the CAA to keep the airport and passenger restrictions on Mr. Laker, but BA was turned down.

Skytrain passengers will line up as early as 4 a.m. each day and the first 345 will get seats. They will pay \$239 for the round trip, compared with the major carriers' current "economy" fare of \$695.

Pan Am and the other members of the legal cartel, the International Air Transport Association, have responded to the Laker plan with a \$356 round-trip standby service. If there are empty seats on their scheduled flights, waiting but unbooked passengers can take them at the low price.

The major airlines had wanted to initiate another and more threatening program, a \$356 reserved-seat flight for those booking three weeks in advance with

the airline permitted to choose the day of departure. But that was knocked out this week by the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington.

The U.S. Justice Department had attacked it as a predatory device to cripple Mr. Laker and charter flights and the CAB prohibited it. Government officials apparently feared that the majors would run this "budget" plan until Mr. Laker and others were driven from the air and the cartel would then simply end cut-rate services.

Here in London, the CAA said it was eliminating the airport and passenger restrictions on Mr. Laker because Skytrain is "a valuable experiment directed towards the broadening of the air transport market and the improvement of consumer choice and satisfaction."

The CAA attached one new restriction, however. It forbade Mr. Laker to sell tickets and check in baggage at Gatwick, insisting that these chores be performed elsewhere. Laker Air-

ways has no offices—which is one reason it can slash prices. But the airline is confident that it will get this order reversed after an appeal.

Mr. Laker himself tells all comers that the CAA loves him, that he is regarded as the symbol of government concern for consumers.

Sept. 26 Start

His first passengers will check in at Gatwick on Sept. 26. They can buy food aboard or bring, as Mr. Laker has said, "their own fish and chips." The inaugural flight from New York will leave Kennedy Airport later that day. There, presumably, peanut-butter sandwiches or cold hamburgers will replace the fried fish and french-fried potatoes.

Pan Am and the others plan to launch their cut-price, standby service tomorrow. For an extra \$17, their passengers will get a "free" meal.

Mr. Laker, 55, will also ask the CAA for permission to run more than one daily round trip. He is not expected to win approval of that plan.



Explosion Ends Satellite Test

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Plans to put a European-made test satellite into space received another setback last night when the Delta rocket carrying it exploded a minute after takeoff.

It was the second accident in the program of the European Space Agency for a satellite communications network to be launched in Europe in the 1980s. The launching was scheduled originally for June 10, but was postponed because of damage to its U.S.-made Delta rocket. A substitute was used for last night's launching.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the rocket started breaking up when it was about seven miles up and 12 miles downrange. It was destroyed by a signal from the ground to break up large pieces of debris. All the debris fell into the ocean, officials said.

UPI.

German Paper Says U.S. Stance On Palestinians Aids Terrorism

BONN, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The independent newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine said today that the U.S. government's recent call for the Palestinians to take part in the Geneva Middle East peace conference indirectly supported acts of terror throughout the world.

Guerrilla groups in West Germany, including the gang that has been holding business leader Hanns-Martin Schleyer hostage, have close links to Palestinian extremists, who would feel themselves encouraged by the U.S. move, the newspaper said in a leading editorial.

The paper commented: "In its statement, the U.S. government referred only to the participation of 'Palestinians' in Geneva. America has not yet affirmed that it wants the Palestine Liberation Organization to take part."

"Nevertheless, [Yassir] Arafat's organization, to which several internationally known criminal groups belong, will interpret the U.S. Foreign Ministry's statement as a diplomatic victory since it weakens Israel's position."

2,600 Cases Reported; 3 in Europe

Arab Countries Take Steps to Halt Cholera

BEIRUT, Sept. 14 (AP).—Middle eastern Moslem countries began a three-day feast today with prayers for protection against cholera, which has stricken more than 2,600 persons in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Saudi Arabia this month.

Authorities in the Netherlands and Britain have reported three cases of cholera in the last few days involving persons arriving from the Middle East. All three have been hospitalized, one in the Netherlands and two in Britain, and are reported to be making satisfactory progress, according to Reuters.

Health officials urged care in preparing the cookies and tarts that Moslems eat in great

numbers during 'Bairam,' the feast that ends Ramadan's month of daytime fasting. Street vendors were ordered not to sell sweets to children. Syrians and Jordanians were asked to abstain from the 14-century-old tradition of exchanging home visits during Bairam. King Hussein canceled Bairam rallies in an attempt to check the spread of infection.

Kuwait called for health ministers of the Arab League nations to meet in Cairo Sept. 24 to discuss eradicating the gastro-intestinal disease, which is spread by contamination of food and water.

Kuwait Health Minister Abdul Rahman al-Awadi said that his government and those of other oil-exporting Arab countries would mobilize funds and manpower to combat the disease.

The number of confirmed cholera victims rose to 2,300 in Syria yesterday, with at least

70 deaths. Jordan reported 361 cases and Lebanese officials reported 18, with no fatalities in these countries.

In Tehran, health authorities said that 13 Iranians were admitted to hospitals today for treatment from a nonfatal strain of cholera. They said that other cases were reported elsewhere in Iran, but declined further details.

The Saudi government reported "only a few cases" and said that "unrelenting precautionary measures" were being taken because of the annual pilgrimage that takes millions of Moslems from around the world to Mecca and other holy places in Saudi Arabia each November.

The Egyptian government appealed to its people to stay inside the country for a month. Three hundred persons were held in quarantine at Cairo airport after they arrived without cholera inoculation certificates.

Islam Laws to Be Resisted

Egypt Assures Coptic Christians

By Don A. Schanche

CAIRO, Sept. 14.—The Egyptian government has promised leaders of the nation's apprehensive Coptic Christian community that it will resist attempts by Moslem conservatives to enact harsh, traditional Islamic laws in Egypt.

Premier Moudoud Salem visited Pope Shenouda III, head of the Coptic Church, to convey the government's assurance on Monday, the final day of a weeklong fast and prayer vigil called by the Copts to protest the proposed new laws.

Neither the government nor the church would confirm the purpose of the Premier's unusual call on the patriarch, which was reported yesterday in Cairo newspapers. Church sources, however, said that Mr. Salem promised that the government would not support a return to the severe penalties of Islam.

"He said the government will not even permit the draft of the proposed law to proceed to the People's Assembly (parliament) for debate," a church source said.

The law of Islamic punishments

was drafted by a committee of Moslem religious leaders and legal scholars at the request of Moslem conservatives in the People's Assembly who have been urging a return to old Islamic values. Among other things, it calls for cutting off the right hands of thieves, stoning adulterers and sodomists to death, hanging apostates who renounce their Moslem faith and flogging those who produce, sell or drink alcoholic beverages.

The law would apply to foreign residents and visitors, too, according to one of its authors.

When the proposed draft was submitted to the Justice Ministry earlier this summer, it produced apprehension not only among the Coptic Christians, but among owners and managers of tourist establishments that sell alcoholic beverages and in government-controlled wine, liquor and beer industries. Egypt adopted a law last year that prohibits the sale and consumption of alcohol in nontourist places, but it has not been widely enforced.

Death for Apostates. At least some of the Copts' fear centered on the provision of death for apostates. While conversion to Christianity by Moslems is not common, temporary "double conversions" are.

Because the Coptic Church does not permit divorce, some Coptic men renounce Christianity and become Moslems, gaining the legal right to break a marriage simply by repeating to the wife "I divorce thee" three times in the presence of witnesses. Many then return to Christianity, which under the proposed law would make them subject to execution for renouncing Islam.

Other Objections

A number of Copts, who tend to be more cosmopolitan and better educated than their Islamic fellow citizens, also objected to the law of purely humane measures. "It would represent a giant leap back to the Middle Ages," said a prominent Coptic woman who earned her doctor of philosophy degree in the United States and has long advocated women's rights and a separation of church and state in Egypt. The importance and veracity of a woman in Islamic law is defined as exactly half that of a man, since it requires the testimony of two women to equal that of one man.

To most Copts, as to most Westerners, the punishments still applied in arch-conservative Saudi Arabia seem brutally excessive. A thief, for example, would lose his right hand at the wrist for a first offense and his left foot, cut off "in the middle so that there shall remain a stump upon which the criminal can walk," for the second. On the third conviction, dismemberment ends and the culprit goes to prison to mend his ways.

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Dispute Splits French Left

(Continued from Page 1)

fense and nuclear policy, with the Communists fully supporting France's nuclear strike force, and on higher minimum salaries for workers and higher taxes for the affluent.

While the leftist parties were quarreling today, the governing coalition made up of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and the Gaullists and smaller centrist groups signed a campaign manifesto as a symbol of their new-found unity.

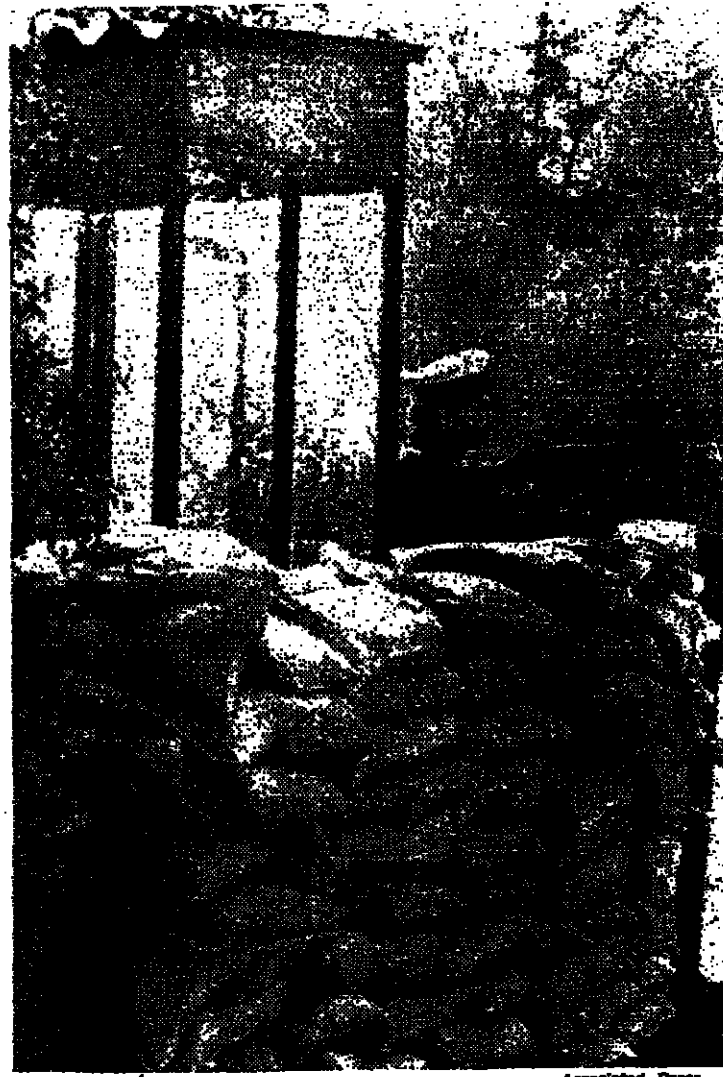
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac have been squabbling bitterly for the last year over the strategy for fighting the left in next year's election. The document their parties signed today is a collection of innocuous principles rather than a program for governing. But it appears to be an important step toward a lasting truce for the conservatives and centrists.

The President's chief of operations in the government, Prime Minister Raymond Barre, left tonight for the United States, where he is expected to discuss policies on arms reduction, nuclear nonproliferation and East-West détente.

The subject of the Concorde supersonic jet's much-delayed landing rights in New York is also considered sure to come up. The takeoff of Mr. Barre's Washington-bound Concorde was delayed 65 minutes because of technical problems with the aircraft.

Hawaii Volcano Erupts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Kilauea volcano in Hawaii, one of the most active in the world, began erupting last night for the first time in almost two years, the U.S. Geological Survey said.



Bakers Agree To Mediation In U.K. Strike

But Will Not Go Back On Job During Talks

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Striking British bakers agreed today to accept mediation but would not return to work during the talks.

Sam Maddox, general secretary of the Bakers, Food and Allied Workers Union, agreed to accept mediation during a three-day meeting with Jim North, chairman of the government's Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

The bakers have been on strike for five days in a dispute over pay and holiday time off.

'Ghosts of Harn'

"I feel we have put a very case over this morning with the facts," Mr. Maddox said. "The bakers are conscious of the fact that the dispute is doing to the public to get around a negotiating table. Britain's 4,000 independent bakers are providing most of the country's bread, but spokesmen Morris Zimmerman said, cannot keep up this pace longer."

Meanwhile, European Air services traveling to and from London on British Airways asked to load their own luggage after the airline's bakers loaders went on strike. The bakers complained of police harassment after a raid yesterday to investigate thefts of luggage.

Volunteers were recruited to help load the bags of elderly sick passengers, while management personnel loaded bags of the planes.

The resulting delays added the problems of air travel ready subject to lengthy delays because of a strike by the country's 850 air traffic controllers.

TIGHT SECURITY—The Bonn residence of Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Social Union and a former defense minister, is guarded against possible terrorist attack. Security has been boosted for politicians and businessmen since Hanns-Martin Schleyer was abducted.

Bonn and Intermediary Hint They Think Schleyer Is Alive

(Continued from Page 1)

The cost will be nearly \$380 million during the next four years.

Most of the new security officers will be assigned to the frontier police, which now has 25,000 men and guards border crossings and airports, and has sensitive tasks in Bonn.

The kidnappers have set several deadlines for Mr. Schleyer's "execution" unless the government releases 11 ultra-leftists from prison and flies them to a country of their choice, waiving any claim to extradition.

The Bonn government so far has been stalling, and the terrorists apparently have allowed their successive deadlines to lapse.

Late last night the authorities here disclosed they had sent the "replies of the prisoners" to the kidnappers by way of Mr. Payot. This was understood to mean that officials had asked the six imprisoned men and five women who are on the terrorists' list where they wanted to be flown if they were to be set free.

It was learned today that the 11 had named Southern Yemen and North Korea as their chosen havens.

1975 Berlin Case

In 1975, five terrorists were freed from jail and flown to Aden, Southern Yemen, in a deal to save the life of a conservative politician, Peter Lorenz, who had been kidnapped in West Berlin. Some or all of the five have meanwhile slipped back

into West Germany, and one of them—Verena Becker—is among the 11 jailed radical terrorists whom Mr. Schleyer's abductors want to liberate.

Several West German terrorists—some in prison and others at large—are known to have undergone guerrilla training in Arab camps in Southern Yemen and elsewhere in the Middle East.

West German authorities took action today against persons who expressed sympathy for the terrorists. In Wilhelmshaven, two men were detained briefly after they had smeared the interior of a church with graffiti gloating over Mr. Schleyer's abduction.

In Goettingen, state prosecutors' investigators searched the premises of the local chapter of the General Students Committee, a nationwide organization after leaflets had been circulated in which Mr. Schleyer was mentioned with sarcasm. The group denied that it was responsible for the leaflets.

A former student leader, Rudolf Dutschke, who played a role in the academic protest movement of 1967-68 in West Berlin, condemned "individual terrorism" in an interview that will appear in tomorrow's issue of the weekly Die Zeit of Hamburg.

The weekly also will publish a comment by the leftist philosopher Herbert Marcuse, reflecting terrorism in West Germany as a phenomenon that is splitting the leftist movement.

Giscard Tells Gierek Paris To Seek Success at Belgrade

PARIS, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today told visiting Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek that France was determined to make a success of next month's East-West conference on European security and cooperation in Belgrade.

Mr. Gierek and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also discussed increased trade between Poland and France, viewed by both governments as a practical expression of détente in Europe. Mr. Gierek's 3-day state visit ended today.

The two leaders were due to sign a series of agreements covering supplies of capital goods for industry, chemical products, food and shipping.

To Extend Credits. French officials said that France would extend credits to Poland for the purchase of 300,000 tons of wheat. Poland will step up its exports of coal to France.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told the Cabinet today: "France will see to it that the Belgrade conference has a positive outcome in all fields."

Hawaii Volcano Erupts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Kilauea volcano in Hawaii, one of the most active in the world, began erupting last night for the first time in almost two years, the U.S. Geological Survey said.



Edward Gierek

objective and detailed balance sheet, free from flattery or polemics," the President's office said.

Japan Extortionists Get 300 Million Yen

NAGOYA, Japan, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Two men claiming to be members of Japan's Red Army urban guerrilla group extorted about 300 million yen (\$12 million) yesterday from two school officials whom they lured to a hotel room and held at gunpoint.

Police said that the officials were threatened by two armed men who said they were collecting funds for the Red Army. The robbers forced one of the officials to accompany them to the bank to withdraw the money.

Vatican Jurist Named

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI named Pericle Cardinal Tosi of Italy today as chief of the Vatican's highest court, the Roman Rota, the official of the Roman Church.

Panama Bid UN Observe Treaties Vot

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Panama invited the United Nations yesterday to send observers to its Oct. 23 plebiscite on the Panama Canal treaties. The Panama Canal treaties welcomed a "first-hand" ratification of human rights in country by an agency of Organisation of American States. Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panama's chief of government, said the invitations to Kurt Helim, secretary-general of United Nations, and Andres Jar, chairman of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

Gen. Torrijos, who joined Gen. Carter at the signing of new treaties in a Washington ceremony last week, made clear that he was responding to arguments by opponents of treaties that the Senate's refusal to ratify them became Panama's violations of human rights and because the Panamanian referendum would be a "no" vote.

"There have been a number of unfounded and irresponsible charges made against my government about alleged violations of human rights," the general in a letter to Mr. Aguirre, distinguished Venezuelan diplomat.

"Panama is not perfect, but do respect the human rights of all those people who live on its geography, and the new treaties are a symbol to world of our desire to eliminate discrimination and injustice. Torrijos added.

"We welcome a statement from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to 'first hand the reality of human rights policies. To welcome to travel anywhere in Panama, to speak to anyone about the human rights situation, you find any political prison you can release them."

Spain, Honduras H U.S.-Panama Treat

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 14 (UPI).—King Juan Carlos of Spain and Honduras' President Juan Alberto Melgar C. said yesterday the new Panama Canal treaty represents a "new understanding" which serves as an example for nations.

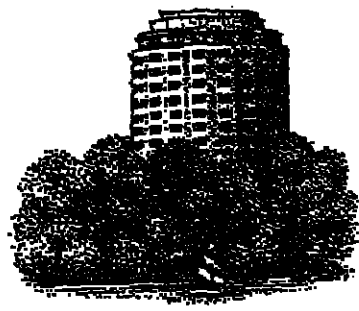
The two leaders congratulated the United States and Panama in a joint communique during the King's one-day tour to this Central American country.

Ex-Im Bank Head V To Keep Aiding Taiwan

TAIPEI, Sept. 14 (UPI).—John Moore, chairman of U.S. Export-Import Bank, said today that his bank would continue to finance Taiwan's economic development projects if Washington recognized the PRC. Mr. Moore said that arrangements, including possible legislation, would be worked. He added that the U.S. government "won't do anything to jeopardize the huge loans already extended or committed to Taiwan by the Ex-Im Bank."



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Defeat in Senate

Electric-Rate Proposals Cut from Carter's Energy Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP). President Carter's energy plan had a new setback today as the Senate Energy Committee rejected most of the electric utility proposals made by the administration and approved by the committee unanimously to scrap the entire Carter or new rate structures that

would prohibit utilities from discounting electricity for large industrial consumers. It also would have required utilities to offer lower rates when demand is low. The House approved this approach last month and also voted to give the federal government an even stronger say in determining electric rates. Senate Energy Committee Chairman Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said, "We don't feel the government should take over functions now exercised by the states."

The committee tentatively agreed to a milder alternative that would authorize the secretary of energy to intervene in state electric rate cases to recommend ways of conserving energy. Sen. Jackson denied that the vote was a major blow to the goals of the administration plan. "It's just a different means by which we achieve those goals," he said.

Meanwhile, the administration reversed an earlier stand and urged Congress to authorize speedy construction of at least one and possibly two pipelines to transport surplus Alaskan gas to the rest of the country.

Federal Energy Administrator John O'Leary said that the overland lines are needed because of an anticipated glut of oil from the Alaska pipeline.

The two proposed routes are the Soho project involving a pipeline from Long Beach, Calif., to Midland, Texas, and the Northern route from the Arctic Slope to a pipeline from Fort Angeles, Wash., to Clearbrook, Minn.

Meanwhile, President Carter's energy program is undergoing major changes in the Senate. The Senate approved a wide-ranging energy bill yesterday setting new conservation standards for buildings, home appliances and automobiles after rejecting a proposed mandatory gasoline rationing plan. The rationing amendment was defeated, 73 to 15. The Senate then passed the overall bill, 78 to 4.

Although it contains many of the energy-saving measures proposed by Mr. Carter, the legislation also includes a ban on the manufacture of cars with poor fuel economy, beginning with 1980 models that get less than 16 miles to a gallon.

Conference Necessary
The House passed the President's energy plan largely intact last month. House-Senate conferences will have to resolve differences between the energy legislation passed by each chamber.

The Senate also voted, 43 to 39, to repeal the part of the recently enacted Clean Air Act that gives the President the power to order utilities to burn only locally available coal.

In a related development yesterday, former Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller proposed that an independent U.S. government corporation be created to finance high-risk projects designed to increase the domestic production of energy.

Mr. Rockefeller told the Senate Finance Committee that the corporation would be patterned on the U.S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the Depression and World War II years.

"Conservation of energy is vitally important but conservation alone cannot do the job," Mr. Rockefeller said. "America must produce far more energy within its own waters if it is to have a growing economy."

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Weather Underground Chief Surrenders

Rudd Ends Seven Years as a Fugitive

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP). —Mark Rudd ended seven years as a fugitive today without saying a word in public about the radical Weather Underground group.

Mr. Rudd, 30, would not say where he has been or what he has been doing or why he has been doing it. He surrendered himself at the offices of the Manhattan district attorney.

His attorney said Mr. Rudd will not make any statements to the courts, to any government agency, to the press or to anyone else.

Mr. Rudd—a self-proclaimed revolutionary who was quoted in 1969 as saying, "Don't be afraid of telling people we're Communists. Don't deny it. Be proud of it."—Had been a fugitive since 1970, when he jumped bail on charges of conspiring to commit bombings. He became the object of an intense FBI search.

Charges Listed
Officials here said Mr. Rudd would be charged with jumping bail and a variety of misdemeanor offenses in connection with the student takeover of buildings at Columbia University in 1968.

Tomorrow, Mr. Rudd is expected to present himself to Cook County authorities in Chicago where he faces charges stemming from a 1969 anti-Vietnam war demonstration known as the "Days of Rage."

Since he disappeared in 1970, Mr. Rudd has reportedly been returned to his family home in Maplewood, N.J., and has not seen his parents. They were not



Mark Rudd

at the courthouse when Mr. Rudd surrendered, a court official said.

The Weather Underground was created in 1969 from remnants of Students for a Democratic Society and Mr. Rudd was one of the original leaders, and there its president. It was not known if he remained a leader of the group in recent years.

Claimed Sabotage
The group has claimed responsibility for a wide variety of acts of political sabotage in the last seven years since members disappeared into the underground. Among them were bombings at the U.S. Capitol, the Pentagon, the Gulf Oil Co. headquarters in Pittsburgh, and the prison escape of Timothy Leary, the drug culture leader.

Mr. Rudd was the best known of the Weather Underground members who turned themselves in recently. But other well-known leaders of the group—including Bernardine Dorn, Jeffrey Jones, Bill Ayres, Kathy Boudin and Cathy Wilkerson—are still living underground. No charges are pending against Mr. Ayres, but the others are fugitives.

Navy, Marine Corps Affected

U.S. Orders Cut in Short-Takeoff Jet Work

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (NYT). —Defense Secretary Harold Brown, in a major move affecting naval and Marine Corps strategy, has tentatively decided to cut back the development of a new vertical takeoff jet fighter for use aboard ships and on land.

Pentagon officials said that Mr. Brown has ordered a \$400-million cut—more than 45 per cent—in requests by the Marine Corps and Navy for continued development of the new generation of aircraft that can take off and land on a short space of carrier deck.

Mr. Brown disclosed his decision last week to senior officers of the Navy and Marine Corps and asked them to return by the end of the month with new cost studies of the plane before he makes a final decision for the fiscal 1979 defense budget.

A Pentagon official said that Mr. Brown's tentative decision, which has upset some senior officers in both services, was based on the defense secretary's view that the military "should take a more cautious route and not spend too quickly into a new breed of program."

Critical Decision
The program involving the plane, called VSTOL, for Vertical or Short Take Off and Landing, was designed to serve as the cornerstone of the Pentagon's plan to shift the Navy's course from giant to medium-size and small carriers. Moreover, the plane enabled the Marine Corps to retain its own close air support and avoid leaning on the Navy or Air Force for assistance.

"At this point, any decision is reasonably critical as to where the Marines are going," said a senior Pentagon official.

Mr. Brown's decision coincides with the growing accident rate for the only short-takeoff plane now in service in the United States, the Marine's British-built AV-8A Harrier. Twenty-six of

the 110 Harriers purchased since 1971 have crashed and 10 pilots have been killed.

Yesterday, the Marine Corps deputy chief of staff for aviation, Lt. Gen. Thomas Miller, said at a Pentagon news conference that the Harrier jets remain "our number one priority item." He defended the planes, saying that 20 of the crashes were the result of pilot error, four were caused by plane material failure and two

were due to maintenance errors. Financial losses on the Harrier-Siddeley planes, which now cost \$3.4 million each, so far have totaled about \$80 million.

Although the Marine Corps is flying the Harrier, the plane has not filled the Navy's hopes for a craft that could take off at short distance and also carry a heavy load of rockets and bombs to battlegrounds far inland from a carrier.

Government Workers Included

House Unit Approves Formula To Cut Social Security Deficit

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP). —A House Ways and Means subcommittee began an overhaul of the Social Security system yesterday by voting 6 to 2 to extend coverage to all federal, state and local employees. For now, however, it left out an effective date.

The subcommittee, headed by James Burke, D-Mass., focused on huge projected long-term deficits. It voted a formula for future retirees that would cause their initial monthly payments to rise substantially more slowly than under the current law and a bit more slowly than sought by the Carter administration.

The trend of future benefits in terms of purchasing power would still be upward, however, because the formula would allow future beneficiaries to share in increased productivity of the economy over the years, as reflected in rising wages.

Under the formula, a worker with average wages would retire with an initial monthly benefit worth about 43 per cent of his Social Security-taxed earnings during the last year before his retirement. The Carter administration had sought to keep the figure at the current level of around 40 per cent. An unintended quirk in the existing law would have driven the figure to 67 per cent by 2050 and bankrupted the system. Under the new formula, once a worker retired, his monthly benefit would be increased to keep pace with cost-of-living increases.

'Hold Harmless' Rule
The new computation would go into effect in 1978, but under a so-called "hold harmless" rule no one retiring in the 10 years after that will receive lower benefits than he would have received under the old formula.

The new formula, if ultimately approved, would wipe out more than half the projected long-term deficit of the Social Security system.

If enacted into law, the provision covering government workers would bring billions of tax dollars into the Social Security system in the next few years in excess of any benefits paid to government employees—and thus help cure a serious short-run deficit facing the disability and old-age insurance funds. It might even make it possible to avoid any tax increases in the near future.

Subcommittee chairman Burke warned, however, that the legal and technical complexities of bringing into the system 2.4 million federal employees (who now have their own pension systems) are so great, and the time to rescue Social Security from its immediate problems so short, that the provision may have to be dropped later.

2 U.S. Firms Drop Product Said to Cause Sterility

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (Reuters). —The Dow Chemical and Shell Chemical companies said today that they have stopped making a product which some government tests have shown to cause sterility. They have asked customers to return remaining stocks.

Spokesmen for the two firms also said that tests were being conducted to determine whether the soil fumigant, dibromochloropropane (DBCP), caused sterility in workers involved in its production.

The Dow spokesman said that tests already carried out on some workers at its Magnolia, Ark., plant showed some of the employees to be sterile or to have low sperm counts. Further tests will be undertaken to determine whether DBCP was responsible, he said.

A spokesman for Shell in Houston said that tests had been carried out on about a quarter of the workers involved in DBCP's production in Denver, and Mobile, Ala., but the "data to date is insufficient to draw conclusions concerning fertility."

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Industry Gifts '76 Election led by U.S.

Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT). —The 40 corporate "political committees" contributed \$11 million to last year's political campaign, nine of them accounting for nearly 90 per cent of the total, according to a study by the Federal Election Commission.

The largest contributors were those affiliated with Chrysler, North Western Transportation, \$162,098; General Electric, \$139,183; General Telephone of California, \$108,847; United Technologies Corp., \$116,350; and Hughes Aircraft Co., \$114,334.

The 40-page report, scheduled to be made public, was obtained by The New York Times.

ough corporations are prohibited from making contributions to candidates, they are permitted to establish political action committees to collect and use campaign contributions from executives, employees and others.

Most of the nine leading firms were affiliated with: Xerox Corp., \$118,950; Union Carbide Corp., \$100,847; Lighting Corp., \$97,048; TV Corp. and affiliated firms, \$86,936.

Election Commission's report includes only the largest of the action committees for company, but an analysis of firms in the report indicates that some had two or more committees which contributed larger total amounts.

Some of the companies had committees that contributed a total of more than \$4 million. Also were committees of banks, thrift institutions, with 45 contributing a total of more than \$1 million.

Report's analysis of the nine of committees indicates that more than half their donations to candidates went to those running for the House.

House candidate backed by the nine leading companies got an average of \$801. Candidates received an average of \$1,433 each, and presidential candidates received an average of \$2,001.

Scow Denies

posing Airbus

SCOW, Sept. 14 (UPI). —Soviet Union is not trying to trick the landing of the German Airbus in Moscow is seeking to keep the Aeroflot line competitive with agreement to increase of flights, a Soviet news-reporter today.

French Transport Minister Jacques Chirac has condemned the Soviet "discrimination" against the Airbus.

Mironov, chief of the Soviet Ministry of Civil Aviation, told the Literaturnaya Gazeta that he had proposed to French that Airbus flights to Moscow begin in November. But he said his proposal included changes so that "neither side nor the other side gain unilateral advantage."

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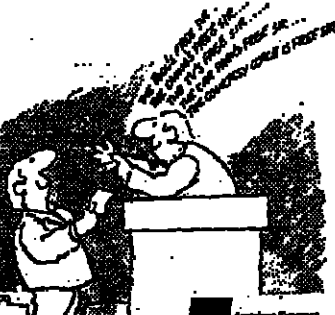
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To Question Tongson Park in Korea Seoul Suggests Visit by U.S. Prober

By William Chapman
SEOUL, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The foreign minister indicated today that his government would arrange a meeting between Tongson Park and U.S. congressional counsel Leon Jaworski if Mr. Jaworski came here to question the South

Korean businessman, who has been indicted in the United States.
Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin told newsmen that his government could "recommend" that Tongson Park meet with Mr. Jaworski if the investigation of the U.S. lobbying scandal moved to Seoul.

That was taken to mean that the government would assure Tongson Park's presence even if the 42-year-old rice dealer objected to being questioned by the House Ethics Committee's counsel.

The foreign minister's remarks, delivered before he left for Washington, were regarded as one more move in the government's efforts to solve the dispute over Tongson Park's testimony without forcibly returning him to the United States.

Seoul's hope of resolving the impasse by having Mr. Jaworski

come here was first broached by the foreign minister in a news conference yesterday and in stories in local papers. At the time, there was no indication that the government would play any role in producing the businessman-lobbyist's testimony.

The government previously had taken a hands-off stance, insisting that the affair concerned only Tongson Park and the United States and did not involve South Korea officially.

Tongson Park was indicted by a Washington grand jury on charges of conspiring with two former Korean Central Intelligence Agency chiefs to influence congressmen to assure continued U.S. aid to South Korea.

Besides a Jaworski mission to Seoul, the government suggested another option — arranging a joint U.S.-Korean inquiry with the results to be furnished to Washington.

Fears for Aid

The compromise offers were made amid rising concern that the Tongson Park affair might affect legislation involving continued U.S. aid to this country.

There was no indication from government sources what kind of a forum would be established for Mr. Jaworski's suggested interview of Tongson Park. The businessman has appeared before the public prosecutor here on three occasions.

It was expected that the foreign minister would discuss details of a possible Jaworski trip during meetings with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Washington.

U.S. Asks Zaire To Spare Nguzu

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—U.S. officials said today that the government has asked President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire to spare the life of his former foreign minister, Nguzu Karl-Boud, 39, whom a Zairian military court yesterday sentenced to death for treason. He was accused of withholding from Mr. Mobutu a tipoff he had received before Zairian dissidents invaded Shaba Province last March.

An official said that the State Department has made its concern known several times through the U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa.

Plea by the EEC
BRUSSELS, Sept. 14 (AP).—The European Economic Community's Council of Ministers has asked President Mobutu to show leniency toward Mr. Nguzu, a spokesman said today.

Jewels Found in Portugal
PORTO, Portugal, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Police said today that they had recovered about 40 jewels in a bag deposited at a railroad station here by a Spaniard arrested in connection with last month's robbery of Spain's Oviedo Cathedral.

32 on U.S. A-Sub Held on Drugs

HONOLULU, Sept. 14 (AP).—U.S. Navy officials here have confirmed that 32 crewmen of the nuclear-powered Polaris submarine Sam Houston were found in possession of marijuana a month ago.

Whether the marijuana was found aboard the submarine or at a shore facility was not disclosed. The crewmen involved were not tried by court-martial, a spokesman said.

The Sam Houston, armed with 16 Polaris A-2 missiles, is based at Guam with two crews of about 140 men each which alternate on three-month tours of duty.

Chicago Students Protest Busing

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP).—More than 300 students were suspended yesterday after they walked out of Bogan High School to protest the busing of black elementary students under Chicago's voluntary desegregation plan.

Thirty-four persons, mostly Bogan students, were arrested, police said.

Police said that 400 to 500 students left Bogan at noon and marched through nearby streets. Many went to nearby Stevenson Elementary School. Those who refused orders to disperse were arrested, police said.



A man wades through receding floodwaters in the Leeds district of Kansas City, Mo.

Flood Recedes in Kansas City, Leaves 19 Dead, 15 Missing

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—The flood here receded today as swiftly as it rose, leaving at least 19 dead, 1,200 homeless and property damage estimated at more than \$30 million. The fate of at least 15 persons was unknown.

The 12 inches of rain which fell in 24 hours Monday left devastation in the luxury shops of the city's Country Club Plaza, tedious cleanup needed along Brush Creek and the Blue River and ravaged farmlands to the north and east.

Gov. Joseph Teasdale asked President Carter to declare five western Missouri counties as federal disaster areas. He estimated damage in his state alone at \$30 million.

"I believe the President will, in my judgment, react quickly to our request," he said. "We'll never recover from this tragedy, but I believe we will get quick federal help."

In Washington, Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo.,

urged Mr. Carter in a letter to take swift action on the request.

The damage crossed state borders. The governor of Kansas, Robert Bennett, said that it will take some time to assess damage in his state. He sent Mr. Carter a telegram advising that requests for federal assistance are likely.

Gen. Teasdale said that damages to roads, bridges and school buildings alone will be \$10 million.

Some families had to leave their homes below Winwood Lake to a northern section until crews that were placing sandbags saw the water recede. Six hundred residents were evacuated from an apartment house when leaking gasoline from 300 submerged cars in a basement garage created a fire hazard. Pumping crews worked around the clock in two public underground garages at the Country Club Plaza, fearing they might find more dead in the cars trapped there by the surging waters.

S. African Aide Backs Police in Biko's Death

PRETORIA, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Minister of Justice Jan Kruger today defended security police treatment of Steve Biko and declared that the death of the founder of Black Consciousness in South Africa "leaves me cold."

The minister told a congress of the National party in Pretoria about Mr. Biko's death, adding,

"I am not pleased nor am I sorry. Biko's death leaves me cold."

Mr. Biko died in detention Monday night after a hunger strike of eight days. His death brings to 19 the number who have died in detention since March of last year.

Mr. Kruger told the audience, which laughed during his address, that there were no irregularities during Mr. Biko's arrest, detention or medical treatment.

"It seems to me that what had to be done was done," he said. "If a man goes on a hunger strike, you cannot force him to eat. That is his democratic right," the minister declared.

Chris Venter, a delegate to the congress, later congratulated the minister for being "so democratic that those who wanted to starve themselves are allowed to do so."

The black community was shocked today as news of Mr. Biko's death spread. Sporadic unrest was reported in Soweto but a sense of grief dominated the anger.

Black Sash Vigil

Members of the white women's anti-apartheid group, the Black Sash, began a vigil in Johannesburg in front of the University of Witwatersrand, protesting the death of Mr. Biko.

Lone members stood in front of the university in hour-long shifts, holding a placard reading, "Steve Biko is dead. Why?" The vigil is alone in an attempt to protest without violating the Riotous Assemblies Act, which prohibits gatherings of as few as two persons.

The Rev. Sam Buti, president of the South African Council of Churches, said in a statement in Johannesburg that Mr. Biko's death "only deepened the miasma of suspicion and bitterness" surrounding the police.

U.S. Africa Policy Is Criticized by Mrs. Thatcher

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, leader of Britain's Conservative party, took issue today with the Carter administration's policy of putting pressure on South Africa to change its apartheid policies, saying that the U.S. approach could be counterproductive to moves for a broad settlement of southern Africa issues.

"At the moment, we need the help of South Africa to get a settlement in Rhodesia," she said during a press conference at the British Embassy. She added that a settlement in Rhodesia would "do much" to further the cause of human rights in South Africa.

Mrs. Thatcher, 51, spoke on the last day of a week-long visit to the United States, where she has seen officials, business leaders and leaders of the news media in New York, Houston and Washington. She met with President Carter yesterday.

DEATH NOTICES

Mrs. Elizabeth MAHONEY regrets to advise the death of her mother Mrs. Alice MAHONEY (nee Peters), of San Francisco. Died peacefully in Geneva, on September 8th, in her 82nd year. (San Francisco papers, please copy).

Negotiations Possible

Patriotic Front Rejects Part Of Peace Plan for Rhodesia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Rhodesia's militant Patriotic Front rejected elements of U.S.-British proposals for a transfer of power to a black majority government today, but said that the plan could form the basis for further negotiations.

The Patriotic Front, under the joint leadership of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, said in a statement that the guerrilla war would go on until "genuine independence" was achieved.

Mr. Nkomo, who leads the Zambia-based Zimbabwe African People's Union wing of the guerrilla force, said that the Patriotic Front objected to the powers of the proposed resident British Commissioner, to the proposed retention of Rhodesian police and Army units, and to the proposed United Nations truce force.

The announcement of the Patriotic Front position was made 14 days after the plan was presented to Prime Minister Ian Smith.

"We do not regard the resident commissioner as a neutral or impartial officer," Mr. Nkomo said.

'Colonial Powers'

"He is a straightforward colonial administrator representing the system we are fighting against. We cannot agree to his assumption of absolute colonial powers," he said.

"The armed forces of the Rhodesian regime must be dismantled in toto. This includes the police, who are a paramilitary force," he said. "We are prepared to accept into our forces some elements from the existing force."

Mr. Nkomo also criticized the proposed use of a United Nations force during a transition period

and said that it would "frustrate the liberation struggle."

Mr. Nkomo urged the British government "to make the necessary improvements to its proposal to expedite a guaranteed transfer of power."

IHT, N.Y. Times Are Accused by Projected Paper

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT).—The Trib New York, the publishing company that is planning a new daily newspaper called the Trib, charged yesterday that the New York Times Co. and the International Herald Tribune, a consortium to prevent the Trib from publishing.

The Trib New York is said to have filed a suit against the New York Times Co. and the International Herald Tribune, a consortium to prevent the Trib from publishing.

The International Herald Tribune is owned jointly by the New York Times Co. and the Washington Post Co. How the Trib Corp. owns the copyright in the name.

The Trib charges that the Times has suppressed news of the Trib and tried to intimidate potential advertisers by asking it whether they planned to place in the proposed morning newspaper.

Barry McCarthy, a spokesman for The Times Co., issued a statement denying allegations. The Times had engaged "in action for the purpose of preventing the Trib New York from publishing a daily morning newspaper in the New York area."

The Times ran a news alert last winter when the Trib's plan for publication first became known.

The Trib contends that trademark infringement is brought by IHT Corp. was filed into with the sole purpose of preventing the Trib New York from publishing and compete with The New York Times.

Malagasy to Shut Unit

NAIROBI, Sept. 14 (AP).—Malagasy Republic is closing its consulates as part of a "national drive, it was announced today.



James Kruger

Second Front Along Border

Guerrilla Clash Mounts in Rhodesia's West

By Jack Foiese

WANKIE, Rhodesia.—The five-year-old guerrilla conflict in Rhodesia has become a two-front war.

The war in the east, along the border with Mozambique, where the majority of black insurgents have been active, has dominated the news up to now and has involved the majority of Rhodesian troops.

But conflict is escalating in the west, along the border with Botswana and Zambia. Like Mozambique, these nations are black-ruled and support the Rhodesian black nationalists.

Incidents in the western conflict are announced in Rhodesian military communiqués but seldom with elaboration. Only when there is an atrocity attributed to insurgents are correspondents allowed on-the-spot coverage.

Counterclaims

Counterclaims of atrocities and invasions by Rhodesian troops are sometimes "issued" in the Zambian capital of Lusaka and the Botswana capital of Gaborone.

But, for the first time, a detailed account of the expanding war in the west was given here recently by a Rhodesian police inspector. He told of increasing guerrilla activity in the Wankie district in his testimony at an inquiry into the terror killings of two Catholic nuns and a white construction worker.

The police inspector, who under Rhodesian court rules cannot be identified, said that the principal guerrilla infiltration routes from Zambia lay between Victoria Falls and the southern end of Lake Zambia. Traveling in groups of 10 and armed mostly with the same AK-47 automatic rifle used by the Viet Cong in Vietnam, the guerrillas usually move through sparse bush country to reach an assembly point about 100 miles inside Rhodesia.

In the area of the small town of Lupane, he said,

"They avoided Wankie, a mining town where there is a military air base and ground troops, and preyed, he said, on the isolated kraals (homes of black rural families). He said they slaughtered cattle, demanded mealie (ground corn) and lectured the people about their duty to support the black nationalist cause. If they resisted, he went

on, the occupants of the kraal were killed.

The increased infiltration and the need of the guerrillas to live off tribal people during the trek to the Lupane assembly area accounted for the increase in terrorist acts, the police inspector testified. He said that in the last 30 days of August, in the Wankie district a black man was murdered, two schools were closed through intimidation, the occupants of 13 buses and 7 rural stores were robbed, and two black men were abducted. One of them was bayoneted and left for dead, he said.

From Lupane, the inspector testified, the guerrillas are given new orders and then disperse to travel into the tribal area of Matabeleland to recruit followers and kill blacks who work for the government or other white employers.

All these guerrillas, he said, belong to the armed branch of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, which is headed by Joshua Nkomo.

Black guerrilla attacks on Rhodesian whites are still small in scale. The strategy seems to be to intimidate the black workers into leaving the white farmers, forcing the whites to quit trying to operate their large farms because of insufficient help.

This accomplishes the guerrilla objective of *chimurenga*, liberation from the white man, without facing him in a fight. All white farmers in Rhodesia carry guns, and their homes usually are protected by foreign mercenaries or Rhodesian Army reservists.

When there are hit-and-run

attacks by guerrillas against whites, they are often against remote church missions. Catholic missionaries particularly seem to be targets. This is puzzling because Catholic Church people in Rhodesia have a long record of sympathy with the national cause. They have a "Catholic Commission for Justice Peace" office in the Rhodes capital of Salisbury, which issues reports on alleged Rhodes Army mistreatment of blacks.

Several theories about the attacks on church missionaries have been advanced, but none is totally valid.

On theory is that the Catholics are among the last mission churches to turn over positions in rural areas to black priests. Thus the whites stay on remain a symbol of white domination and become "enemies of the black revolution" in Rhodesia.

Another theory is that it is custom, augmented by heavy indoctrination, teaches that he is a man one must kill the son who belittled him as a youth, some slight by a teacher remembered from mission days, could become the mo for revenge.

There is no pattern for behavior of guerrillas when it comes in contact with missions. In some missions, guerrillas asked priests to let them take of the church sacra. Others have fiercely denounce the church.

Motive was not at it is however, when the inquiry convened here to determine cause of death of the Catholic killed a month ago in two guerrilla attacks on missions in Lupane area.

At St. Paul's Mission, a white woman doctor was shot at with a nursing sister.

At the Regina Mundi Mission five white priests and nuns, a white building contractor working at the mission were lined for assassination. The contractor drew a pistol and shot it with the terrorist leader. Three were killed. The shooting loved the intended victims scatter, and the guerrillas

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For reservations at these hotels, or at Jakarta Hilton, Hong Kong Hilton, and Kuala Lumpur Hilton, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office.

mal, Open Government

Upper Volta Military Regime Pragmatic Amid Poverty

By David Lamb

ADOUKOU, Upper Volta, Sept. 14.—Hard-working and ering, the people of this isolated land endure poverty without shame. They, like those of their neighbors, are modest. Some African countries have projects, prestige, personality cults, and to build a national spirit, it is unpretentious and in, acting like what it is, the poorest of the poor. Women earn meager in the marketplace, cups of colored water or in the fields, the re-chested men cultivate with the same wooden at have been used for us. Volta, a landlocked 'can country, seems to a sense at all economic with a per-capita income than \$100. It can afford the only one in 10 of its. The literacy rate is 5 per cent, there is a doctor for every 92,000 and the chances are one that a child will not the age of five. Primitive Diet as stricken by drought, who no longer can buy are turned to a diet of ad leaves. In Ouagadougou, a place with busy streets, furnace-like d they mud homes, it is al to see a man in rags

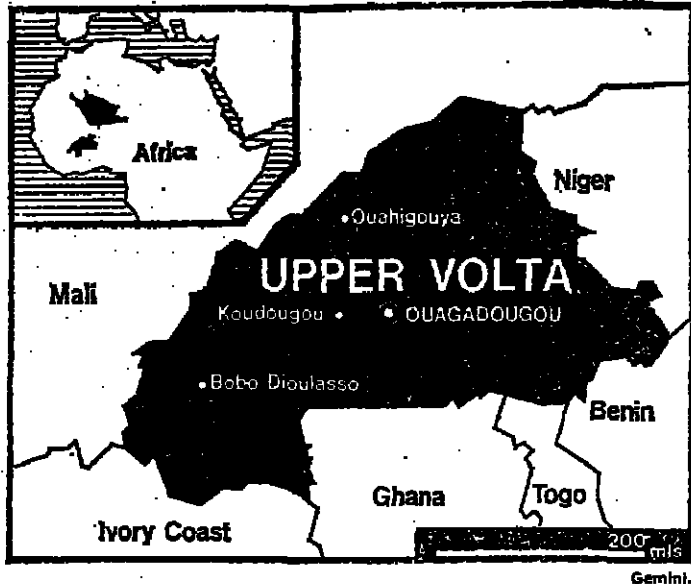
competing with vultures for a meal of garbage. The subsistence economy provides a living diet for people, the streets of Ouagadougou are bustling with bicycles, motorbikes and donkeys pulling carts loaded with firewood, and the Voltans exude an unmistakable dignity.

The dogged, modest spirit of Upper Volta is a reflection of its President, Maj. Gen. Sangoure Lamizana, 61, a former officer in the French Army whose cheeks bear ritual tribal scars.

Gen. Lamizana's government, probably the most liberal military regime in Africa, undertakes no lavish schemes and constructs no grandiose buildings. The President refuses to live in the presidential palace, choosing to remain in the modest home where he lived 11 years ago when he was the army's chief of staff.

Informal Atmosphere Even senior civil servants ride to work on motorbikes and most ministers return to their village mud homes each weekend. In an atmosphere of informality unknown in most diplomatic circles, ministers often arrive unannounced at the home of U.S. Ambassador Pierre Graham to have a drink and chat.

Upper Volta's austere budget is balanced at \$10 million. When France offered to send equipment to Upper Volta during its 1974 border dispute with Mali, Gen. Lamizana requested not guns



and tanks but trucks to carry out civil action programs.

The country's 6 million citizens enjoy personal freedom unknown under most military rulers. Although there is no national assembly or constitution, the Voltans have, and exercise, their rights of freedom of speech and public assembly. The independently owned daily newspaper, the *Observer*, regularly criticizes the government.

There are no known political prisoners, and the unions are free to strike, which they have done—most notably in December, 1976, when a general strike forced Mr. Lamizana to grant major political

concessions as well as wage increases and tax cuts.

Against this background, a constitution has been drafted and Lamizana—who came to power 11 years ago in a bloodless civilian coup—has agreed to return the country to civilian rule sometime after the crops are harvested in November.

Mr. Lamizana has told confidants that he plans to retire. He is not optimistic about a civilian government's chances for success. If it fails, the army, which has grown from 2,000 to 9,000 members since the Mali dispute, will be ready to step back into authority.

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Freeing of Embezzler Becomes Israeli Scandal

By Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM, Sept. 14 (WP).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin's personal intervention on behalf of a former banker sentenced more than two years ago for misappropriating \$47 million is rapidly snowballing into the first domestic scandal of Israel's new government.

The 12-year sentence of Yehoshua Benzion, 52, was commuted two days ago by Israel's President, Ephraim Katsir, on Mr. Begin's recommendation in his capacity as acting minister of justice.

He based his plea to the President on the finding of two of Benzion's personal physicians, who argued that their client is a very sick man and that prison conditions might endanger his life.

Benzion was the managing director of the Israel-United Bank when it collapsed in July, 1974. When the bank was taken over by the Bank of Israel, the country's central bank, it became apparent that Benzion, whose family had control of the defunct bank's stock, used \$47 million of its funds as collateral given to Swiss banks for loans taken in the name of companies registered in Vaduz.

The Israeli Supreme Court upheld the sentence meted out by a lower court, which found Benzion guilty of misappropriating the money.

On his release from jail, Ben-

zion announced he had new evidence to prove his innocence, and would demand a new trial to clear his name.

Several editorials in Israeli newspapers predicted the case will hurt the popular image of the Begin government, which had campaigned on a law-and-order platform accusing the previous government of political corruption.

Mr. Begin himself issued a statement justifying his action, saying: "Only a person whose motives are questionable could object to my initiative in the Benzion case."

The Prime Minister's initiative immediately drew fire from the Labor party opposition, which charged that he was motivated by Benzion's political leanings and contributions to rightist causes.

The Labor party announced it will seek a special session of the Knesset (parliament), to discuss

the case. Labor speakers said Benzion won his release because he contributed heavily to Gush Emunim, the nationalist religious group advocating Jewish settlement in the occupied territories.

Mr. Begin's action was also criticized by jurists, reportedly including Supreme Court justices, as political intervention in the due process of law.

The former justice minister, Haim Zadok, who had repeatedly turned down requests to recommend Benzion's release, said last week in a television interview that Mr. Begin's action constituted infringement of the principle of equality before the law.

The former minister of police, Shlomo Hillel, revealed in a radio interview that Mr. Begin, while still leader of the opposition, had intervened on Benzion's behalf on several occasions. "In view of his personal interest in the case in the past, Begin should have disqualified himself from making any recommendation to the President on the prisoner's release," Mr. Hillel said.

Medical Report

Public criticism of Benzion's release intensified after Communist members of the Knesset published a confidential medical report that concluded that, while Benzion suffers from a lung and heart condition, his health is not so bad that treatment could not be given in jail. The report was submitted last month to the statutory committee on medical

releases, which makes recommendations to the minister of police. Mr. Zadok said that Benzion's lawyers had made 13 pleas for medical release up to November, last year.

According to Israeli law, a prisoner can be released if his sentence is commuted by the president, who acts upon the recommendation of the minister of justice, or he can be released by the minister of police if a statutory committee finds that chronic illness dictates such action on medical grounds.

In the Benzion case, critics argued, Mr. Begin, as acting minister of justice, interceded on medical grounds despite the fact that the law had created a totally different procedure for such cases.

Saccharin Warning Pushed in Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—The Carter administration is pressing Congress to support health warnings on products containing saccharin.

Administration officials urged the Senate yesterday to pass legislation requiring the warnings on product labels in advertising. Canadian studies have shown that saccharin, widely used in diet foods and diet sodas, causes cancer in animals and may cause bladder cancer in humans.

News Analysis

Chinese Diplomats Making Inroads to Eurocommunists

By Malcolm W. Browne

RADE, Sept. 14 (NYT).—It is here believed that China backed on a policy of involvement in European and that Peking's regard to Yugoslavian President last month was a key step.

Private conversations, Chinese diplomats here and in other European capitals have partly expressed growing interest in the so-called Eurocommunist parties that have declared themselves independent of Moscow. The Yugoslav party is bent among them.

Chinese have recently been diplomatic leaders to such parties and other political groups in Europe, in sharp contrast to Peking's erstwhile hostility to all forms of "revisionist" leadership.

new Peking leadership underman Hua Kuo-feng is less interested in ideology than in practical and Chinese diplomats go to the Soviet adversary.

Cultural Initiatives tion to carrying out the domestic thrust, Chinese are moving on cultural fronts in Eastern Europe, the least of these ideologically inspired initiatives to get some Chinese operating in Eastern Europe. A Chinese diplomat in Belgrade's first Chinese restaurant will be opened

tween the Yugoslav and Chinese parties.

Among Communist nations, party ties are much more important than the usual diplomatic relations.

Such a development would represent an enormous change in Peking's international posture.

Mao Regime's Hard Line

Traditionally, the government of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung regarded President Tito as one of the worst renegades Communism had seen, and the Sino-Soviet split had little immediate effect on this view. In June, 1958, China's official newspaper, the People's Daily, wrote of President Tito's quarrel with the rest of the Communist camp and described him as "a dwarf kneeling in the mud and trying with all its might to spit at a giant standing on a lofty mountain."

While attitudes in China have plainly changed, Albania makes it clear each day that its own views have not.

Officials at the Albanian Embassy here recently telephoned Western newsmen at their homes to announce that they wished to distribute a particularly important policy paper, which would be published simultaneously in Albania's party newspaper, Zeri i Popullit.

The policy paper turned out to be a reprint of a speech delivered in 1963 by the Albanian party leader, Enver Hoxha, entitled "Khrushchev Kneeling Before Tito."

Bombs Injure 3, Cause Damage in 3 Mexican Cities

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14 (AP).

A score of bombs exploded early today within a three-hour period in three Mexican cities, causing extensive damage and injuring at least three persons, including a suspect, police said. Several other bombs were deactivated.

The bombs exploded in Mexico City, Guadalajara and Oaxaca in the south.

Police in Oaxaca said that a pamphlet they found attributed the bombings to a terrorist group known as the "Union of the People."

Police said that most of the bombs exploded in government offices, department stores or the offices of U.S. companies.

In Mexico City, a bomb caused extensive damage to the building housing the Federal Justice Tribunal. Others exploded at the General Motors assembly plant and the headquarters of the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce.

Pakistan to End Emergency State

LAHORE, Pakistan, Sept. 14 (Reuters).

The state of emergency put in force in Pakistan during the five-year regime of ousted Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto will be lifted Sunday, a political leader said today.

Prof. Ghafur Ahmed, secretary-general of the nine-party Pakistan National Alliance, said that military ruler Gen. Mohtamim Zia ul Haq told a meeting of political leaders yesterday that the emergency would end Sunday.

Addressing a press conference, Prof. Ghafur also quoted Gen. Zia as saying that the sweeping emergency regulations limiting fundamental rights also would be abolished.

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ish Actress After Fall

TD, Sept. 14 (AP).—Sanarowski, 18, a promising film actress, died today injuries from a fall from her fourth-floor apartment two weeks ago, said.

Sanarowski performed in films.

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Dayan's West Bank Idea

At face, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's idea of bestowing civilian autonomy on the occupied West Bank, in a negotiated peace agreement, is a nonstarter. It is a formula to relieve Israel of the burden of civilian administration while preserving for it the security presence and the opportunity for Jewish settlement to which Arabs object. Mr. Dayan would be "selling" moderate Arab West Bankers hardly more than the degree of self-government that Israel may yet decide to give them for free anyway as bait and reward for edging away from the Palestine Liberation Organization. Just why Arabs would "pay" for a result so much at odds with their goals of reclaiming war-lost territory and establishing a Palestinian homeland is unclear.

Soggy as the idea is, however, the context in which it's being presented gives it some interest. Last month, the United States, figuring that Palestinian representation was the key to the door of a reconvened Geneva peace conference, made a series of imaginative and generous overtures to the PLO. The Israelis protested loudly. But, kicking unprecedented opportunity away, the PLO went into its all-or-nothing posture and rejected the U.S. overtures. The upshot was the collapse of the administration's central effort at inducing mutual Israeli-Palestinian compromise. The Carter administration on Mon-

day reasserted its determination to continue this effort but did not indicate just how it intends to get around the August impasse. Amid this diplomatic desolation, the Arabs have come forward only with suggestions for a tougher U.S. squeeze on Israel. The Israelis are now coming forth with their own draft peace treaty, including the West Bank idea. Mr. Dayan is due in Washington shortly to present it.

Is this the time for pausing, for accepting the fact that the administration's quest for a comprehensive settlement has been derailed, at least for the time being; a time for seeking less ambitious approaches in order to reestablish momentum? Mr. Dayan's West Bank idea at least has the advantage of building on the substantial practical co-existence generated by his earlier idea of maintaining "open bridges" across the Jordan River. "My formula is not a wonderful solution," he says, "but all the others are by far worse." Notwithstanding the State Department's words on Monday concerning the importance of Palestinian representation at Geneva, it is not evident that the administration has recovered enough from its frustration of last month to offer a productive alternative of its own. So Mr. Dayan's proposal is worth examining as a starting point. There will be time for others to show what feasible improvements they can offer.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. Tax Reform: A Sacred Tree

Since the name of our system is capitalism, it is not surprising that capital has a certain sanctity, and that dipping into it is a Victorian sin. In taxation, too, capital has its privileges. "We tax the fruit of the tree, but not the tree," according to a traditional interpretation of the law that distinguishes between income and capital. Consistently, the United States has taxed the tree of capital less than its fruit.

That preference for capital—and the lower tax rate for gains on capital—is the single most complicating element in the U.S. Tax Code. It must be dealt with if there is now to be any genuine tax reform. Nearly 100 sections and subsections of the code are taken up with definitions of capital gains. Houses, farms, businesses, factories, even trees are all capital assets; when they are sold at a profit, that profit is a capital gain. And whether that gain comes to an individual or a corporation, it is taxed at a lower rate than ordinary earned income.

Consequently, generations of lawyers and accountants have devoted themselves to devices that turn income into capital gains. They have managed, in the process, to cause major distortions of the economy, for important investment decisions are regularly made according to the tax code instead of the marketplace.

The lower tax rate for capital gains has achieved an importance almost as exalted as that accorded to capital itself. But Congress has been chipping away at it. The tax on capital gains used to be 25 per cent, now it is at least 35 per cent and, with the enactment of minimum taxes can run as high as 49 per cent. Tax reformers now propose a top tax rate of 50 per cent on all income, so there would not be any dramatic difference if the capital gains preference were eliminated. And that is what we advocate.

Elimination of the capital gains preference would create some problems. But they can be solved.

One major criticism of taxing the gain on

assets is that when inflation erodes the dollar, the gain is only illusory. For example, a house purchased for \$20,000 in 1950 and sold for \$49,800 today would show a gain of \$29,800, and that income would be taxed. But \$49,800 is worth no more now than \$20,000 was then. In real dollars, there is no profit. So, ideally, there would be no tax. If inflation persists, it may become necessary to index the basis of a capital asset, to move its "cost" up with inflation.

A second issue: If the distinction between ordinary income and capital gains is removed, then capital losses would also lose their distinct status. At present, capital losses may be charged off against capital gains in computing taxes. If there are no gains, then a maximum of \$2,000 a year may be charged against other income. Obviously, consistent reform requires treating capital losses the same way we treat capital gains.

There are other practical problems: solving them probably will require some exceptions. Homeowners now have a fixed period in which to reinvest the proceeds from the sale of one house in another, without paying a tax. That "rollover" provision may have to be continued, if patterns of housing are not to be disrupted.

Many businesses have made assumptions about their plants, equipment and depreciated assets that are based on current tax laws. They will need a period of adjustment, perhaps five years, in which to revise those plans. If, in the course of overall reform, corporate tax rates are reduced the adjustment to a simpler system may not be that difficult.

Assuming these adjustments can be made, more or less smoothly, it can still be argued that the capital gains tax ought to be retained because it is an important stimulus to investment. But there is a simple road to that end. Congress may well wish to encourage investment. It can—and should—do so directly, and not through the masked operations of an encrusted tax system.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

China's Open-Door Policy

It is appropriate that the Chinese leadership should have affirmed its policy of closer contact with the outside world through a document issued by the State Planning Commission. For over 30 years China's economic planners have had to face constant disruption. Ever since the great leap forward in 1958, economic policy has been buffeted by political campaigns culminating in the upheaval of the Cultural Revolution. Thereafter recovery has been fitful, with the tempo of political struggle constantly being whipped up. As a result all those concerned for orderly economic progress became united in opposing the "continuing revolution" and those political attitudes of which the "Gang of Four"—and Mao Tse-tung himself, for the most part—were the champions.

That goes a long way to explain the unity of the present leadership in putting the

Chinese economy first and burying the political irrationality associated with the Cultural Revolution. Differences of personality and generation obviously exist in the team approved by the 11th party congress. It is a group that is still marked by the haphazard political circumstances of the past decade. But when it comes to the direction that China should take domestically and the objectives that should be given priority, these differences should play little part.

Indeed, nothing so forthright has before now marked a declaration of Chinese policy—and the document is unusually free from jargon. In admitting that China needs to learn from the outside world and should not hesitate to do so, the xenophobia that came to the surface during the Cultural Revolution has been set aside. Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping's hand in the present outlook hardly needs emphasis.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

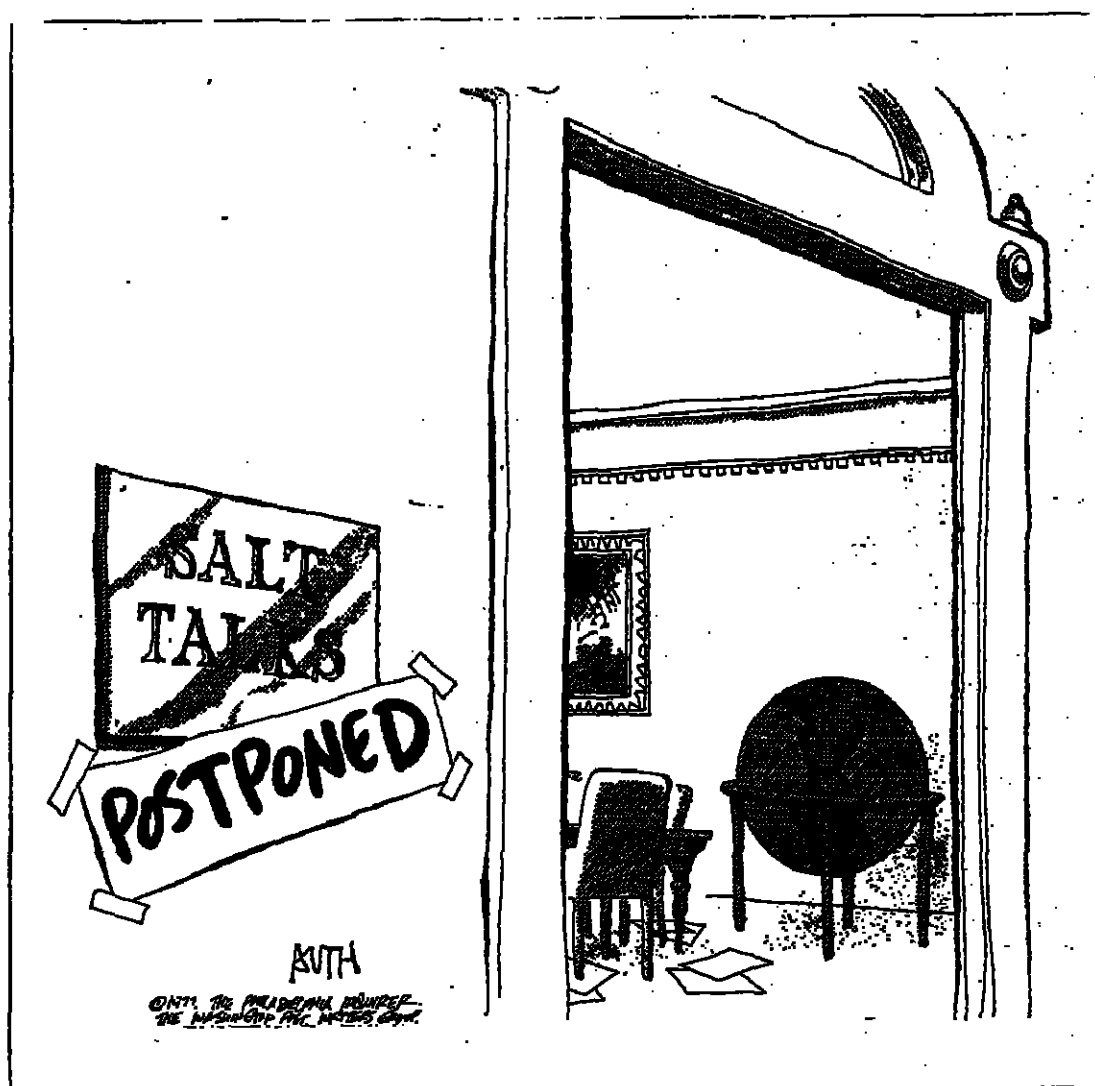
September 15, 1902

VIENNA—Some stir has been caused in fashion circles here by the threatened invasion of U.S. dressmakers who intend to open premises here and in other cities in order to conquer Europe for U.S. style. Leading dressmakers, however, do not seem to be disturbed by the prospect. Americans, they say, sell their articles to the masses from a fixed model, thus producing uniformity, whereas Vienna houses deal in specialties.

Fifty Years Ago

September 15, 1927

NICE—Isadora Duncan, the famous dancer, was killed here this afternoon when she was thrown from the running board of a motorcar which she was trying to enter before purchasing. The accident happened on the Promenade des Anglais, directly in front of her studio. Miss Duncan was about to step into the car when the chauffeur started the motor, and a shawl that she was wearing got caught in one of the wheels. She was thrown to the ground and killed instantly.



When Science Has to Be Political

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON—An old jest has it that you can tell the scientists from the politicians by the way they respond to a statement. The scientists wonder whether it is true, the politicians wonder why it was made.

This fantasized difference between the two professions is worth keeping in mind because it reflects a confusion that produces mischief in science-government relations. The confusion arises from the antiquated notion that research—even government-financed research, which accounts for most of it—is mainly concerned with acquiring knowledge and, therefore, deserves immunity from the election returns. This notion explains why dismal foreboding is voiced any time an administration makes use of its authority to replace an inherited research director with its own candidate.

Director Fired

Such is the case now with Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus's dismissal of Vincent R. McKelvey, as director of the U.S. Geological Survey, a 98-year-old agency with a reputation for scientific integrity. Andrus said that McKelvey, a Nixon administration appointee who has been with the survey for 37 years, would be replaced in conjunction with plans to expand the agency's activities in environmental and energy affairs. Whereupon The New York Times reported that "administrators of the survey... charged that this was an attempt to politicize a federal organization that is basically scientific in nature."

Now, the first thing to recognize is that to look upon any contemporary federal agency as "basically scientific" is akin to regarding professional football as basically a body-building enterprise. Science and technology are too deeply woven into the federal enterprise—to the amount of \$24 billion a year—for any respect to be given to the idea that they can or ought to be detached from the values and priorities of a particular administration. The Geological Survey, for all of its undisputed scientific prowess, is a principal government instrument for gathering factual data in the politically rolling areas of energy, water and mineral resources; and if the interior secretary wants his own chosen candidate to preside over that sensitive task, it is difficult to see why he should be prevented from doing so. Outside the government's research agencies, such shifts routinely take place without evoking high-minded distress. Why, then, the outcry when a research administrator gets sacked, as was also the case this year when David Sencer, director of the Center for Disease Control, was dismissed by the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare?

The Answer

The answer is that a lot of people in and around the scientific community assume there is an incompatibility between maintaining scientific integrity and deliberately and legitimately focusing research resources on political ends; that the mating of science and politics inevitably produces Lysenkoism. Furthermore, it is common for them to assume that the apolitical scientist comes equipped with immunity against political manipulation, when, in fact, political innocents, scientific and otherwise, are often easy prey for political manipulators.

In regard to the Geological Survey, it would indeed be deplorable if that much-dependent-upon agency were to be pushed into fudging resource estimates, one of the unstated fears behind the current outcry. However, the solution, as in all other branches of government, would be to set up a mighty howl. In that respect, a manipulated research agency is no different from any other agency. But that problem, to the extent that it may lie ahead for the survey, exists apart from efforts by a relatively new administration to shake up an old line, traditionally conservative research organization in an era when aloofness from worldly turmoil is neither possible nor desirable.

Scientists and politicians often speak approvingly of the "depo-

liticalization" of research, which is what HEW Secretary Joseph Califano did when he announced that a Ford appointee, Donald Fredrickson, would be retained as director of the National Institutes of Health.

Unfortunately, "politics," and its converse, has had almost all specific meaning beaten out of it by careless and extravagant use, and now covers everything from the above-board electoral process to dirty dealings at the office level.

However, in its pure sense—as the science and art of government—politics should not be shunned or denigrated; nor is there any reason why the research enterprise, which is so boastful of its effect on the body politic, should clamor for detachment from politics.

A Pennant to Solve an Urban Crisis

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Question—I've come to New York to review the urban crisis. How's it going? Answer—Just now reaching the critical stage in New York, Boston and Baltimore. Other cities seem to be immune.

Q—How would you describe the symptoms? A—Well, most people in the affected urban areas just seem a little nutty. I would describe it as a form of acute paranoia marked by the oddest public expressions of deep affection and savage hostility.

Q—How very odd. How do they demonstrate these contradictory sentiments?

A—By gathering together every night or so and shouting and shaking their fists and calling people vicious names. Also, I believe that in spasms of acute tension some of them have been known to drink intoxicating beverages.

Q—This is serious. Could you

give me an example of what sort of things they shout?

A—Not in a family newspaper.

Q—Do you have any rational explanation of what might have caused such strange behavior?

A—Here in New York, it is, I believe, the result of deep yearnings long denied—one might almost say of unrequited love. Psychiatrists are in general agreement that when a community accustomed to spectacular success suffers a series of reverses, it may be patient for a time, but when adversity persists over a number of years and disappointment turns to humiliation, it ultimately reacts in emotional and even riotous ways.

Q—I see, and think I understand. You mean a New York crisis of money, crime, unemployment, flight of business, a rejected mayor, no heroes, and a lot of politicians who don't agree on anything?

Letters

Airline Overbooking

May I ask whether anything could be done to protect the consumer against airline overbooking at an international level?

To give only one of many examples experienced: My wife and myself had a confirmed booking on an airline from Athens to London last month. I reconfirmed by telex a week before the flight and re-confirmed 24 hours before the flight at Athens airport in person. We were to check in one hour before the flight. This we did, only to be told that the flight was full. About 15 other persons suffered the same plight. We were given the "run-around" until another airline deigned to accept us, and arrived in London six hours late.

The employees of the airline which had overbooked were not, in my opinion, rate an Olympic gold medal for courtesy, if such existed! If an "International Airline Consumer Protection Association" (IACPA) could be organized to help the lowly passenger against the arrogant airline giants, I would be the first to join.

GEORGE WOLF, Lexington, Mass.

Confronting Israel

If I were Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, I too, would refuse to give up any part of the West Bank of Jordan. Why not? President Carter's administration has assured him of ample economic and military aid no matter what he does. Mr. Begin must be confronted with the sort of language he understands, otherwise he will continue to defy world opinion. Only by using the overpowering

strength of U.S. arms supplies and dollars, on which Israel absolutely depends, can President Carter hope to gain Israel's acceptance of his plan to return the West Bank and Gaza Strip to legitimate Palestinian sovereignty. Words are not enough.

H.F. HOPPER, Jr. Bracciano, Italy.

Across and Down

Your crossword puzzle (IET, Aug. 27-28) constructed by Maura B. Jacobson was brilliant. As an (if you will excuse the phrase) addicted IET crossword puzzle junkie, I found this particular creation superlative. Anyone who can conceive "Arrivederciroma," "Maccaroni" or "Taiwan on To-day" should get a rise in salary and possibly a job with Woody Allen.

D. SAGATYS, Voorburg, the Netherlands.

Nobel Choices

I was impressed by the view of John Bovey (Letters, Sept. 1), in which he lists the great authors who have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. I had no idea there had been so many. However, he mentions only 19 out of a total of 98 laureates since 1901; the remaining 80 are for the most part deservedly obscure, and nowhere among them do the names of Leo Tolstol, Mark Twain, Marcel Proust, Joseph Conrad, Thomas Hardy, James Joyce, F. Scott Fitzgerald, André Malraux, Vladimir Nabokov or Alberto Moravia appear. It would seem that geopolitics has always been a more important consideration than literary merit in the view of the Swedish Academy.

ROGER BOYLAN, Ferny-Voltaire, France.

Dealing With Threat Posed by Terrorists

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—One of the great intellectual reconciliations of the postwar British scene is about to be made public. Conor Cruise O'Brien, the Irish essayist, biographer of Parnell, leader of the UN troops in Katanga, and most recently the minister of posts and telegraphs in the Irish government, has an article in next month's Encounter. Yet it was only a decade ago he led the onslaught on the intellectual authority of Ennother and its editor, Melvin Lasky.

In the New Left Review of 1967 he contributed a biting denunciation of Encounter's subsidies from the CIA-funded Congress for Cultural Freedom. Lasky terms O'Brien's offer of reconciliation "an act of great intellectual courage." O'Brien regards the bad blood of the 1960s as a "past chapter."

"Liberty and Terror," the title of O'Brien's Encounter article, suggests the real reason for the reconciliation: The threat to democracy that is posed by mounting terrorist activities. The focus of attention today for those who worry about the stability of Western democracy is not the Soviet Union, nor China, nor Western corruption in the form of Joe McCarthy or the CIA, but the hands of homegrown disenchant who stick at nothing to achieve their goals.

What Goals?

And what goals? Often it is difficult to know quite what the terrorists want. For all their announced purpose, they are, once the wrapper has been removed, believers in only one thing: that terror is liberty. Indeed the Italian movement, Autonomia, rejects discussion of pragmatic goals and simply stresses "vitality and action." O'Brien observes: "With few exceptions, terrorists are not theorists. . . . The few who wish to articulate general ideas, and are capable of doing so in writing, are often taken by outsiders as speaking for the movement. In fact the business end of the movement—the killers and potential killers—may know little and care less about what these putative spokesmen are saying."

Yet even when the thinkers do the killing as they seem to in the Baader-Meinhof group; even when they are motivated for goals that are intelligible—the demise

of a class of people who privilege essentially for their gratification—they are, as human beings, flawed. Their end is to be confused by their means.

Violence is misused by Western democracies time and time again, both at home abroad. But at least democrats offer the possibility of admitting fault, of reforming and regaining themselves. So when gr like the IRA or the Baader-Meinhof insists on crudely terrorizing people and instituting without any attempt to dev a popular mandate one can agree that the state must all its power to isolate and c power them. No compromise possible. No bargains should be made. "Those who regard Democratic state as justifying using force in defense of libe writes O'Brien, "may not be to offer a philosophically a factory definition of liberty, at least they have practical perience of the condition y they identify as constituting i real liberty, for themselves feel fellow citizens, and y they consider to be of suffi value to justify the use of in the defense of some known and held to be prec

A Prescription

How then to deal with the terrorists? In short, what a Chancellor Helmut Schmidt doing? O'Brien's prescription though written from his perience as the principal lectural architect of Anglo-politics in Ulster, is apposite: vince the terrorist he is not to get his own way; retu talk to him, because althou can argue fluently from his peculiar premises, he is n possible to rational argum ed on premises other tha own. Deprive him as far as sible of the publicity he s ly seeks. Refuse to be impu confused or diverted by th salfity of his propaganda. paigns. Use unremitting, b unrestrained or indiscipl pressure by the security f Lasky, still bemused, even whelmed by O'Brien writin Encounter, concludes: "W witnessing a rejuvenation vial center.

The terrorists, in their perverse way, have inspire beginnings of new democra alignments in the Western

baseball championship of world. Q—Wasn't that rather sporting? A—Yes. Q—Yes? A—Yes. The sn act of peridy since Pearl hor.

Q—What about Boston? A—A greedy bunch—all b no pitch, with a short le fence, and an ambulance plying squad out of scholastic General Ho headed by a Campbell.

Q—And Baltimore? A—Soundrels, every on fishy crowd of schedle. While Boston storms the Y Stadium, these tricky Bir flying by night around the battlefield for the next 11. Picking up points in C against a pick-up Little L team in Toronto.

No Doubts

Q—Even so, am I right thinking that you believe York will win in the end?

A—Without the all doubt, Emerson said it things refuse to be misman long. Res noken dis m minister? "All thing double, tit for tat; an eye; a tooth for a blood for blood." Or a Yankees believe, all things are cast down rise to the again.

Q—Was Emerson a b player?

A—Actually, he was a I fan, but he was a philos He knew the law of con tion: for every accident, a lett, a Gundry, Figueroa, or Tidrow. For every ter Yankee Stadium, a Je Nettles, Rivers, Chambliss, son or white. For potential disaster, a Sparky

Q—And for every disaster?

A—The Yankees, for written that strength grow of weakness in all plac pecially in Boston and Ball

lion Notes

Magall Will Edit A Vogue Issue

By Hebe Dorsey

Sept. 14 (IHT).—Marc Magall has accepted to play of French Vogue's next as issue, joining ranks of other editors, Roman, Mariene Dietrich, Françoise Moreau, current Vogue issue feature collections covered by Los Angeles, who follows in the footsteps of the late Henri Lartigue. The last whose work hangs in museums, including the Metropolitan in New York, had outed fashion until he into Vogue's studios five years ago.

"It is for love," he said, "accepted because he the couture collections a quantity, the end of an all of which fascinate cause he has been trying film on Froust's 'Remembrance of Things Past' for the years."

was also married to an in designer who had worked for Madeline Vionnet. Lo asked interest in clothes d him commission French ers to dress his films. Marc Bohan did the cos for Elizabeth Taylor in Ceremony, Pierre Cardin Jeanne Moreau's in "Eva."

impressive roster is large to Vogue's fashion editor, Lucienne Crescent, who today is the magazine's chief editor. Robert Calud, a aggressive advertising is have put the magazine such in the black: "France is a terrific eye for fashion as a great sense of quality also hope that the magazine will also gain a stronger."

1968, Miss Crescent had editorial powers with

Lord Snowdon and Vogue editor Francine Crescent at Dior showing.

Sipa-Press.

Françoise Mohrt (in charge of beauty and features), which often resulted in the magazine having a split personality.

The magazine's success is all the more interesting in that only 10 years ago, working for French Vogue was something of a joke—crowded as it was with nice, rich and titled girls who used it as a super finishing school.

Not any more. The current issue, with pictures by Magnum's Eve Arnold and disrespectful, scabrous-like commentary by the elusive, enigmatic Losy goes well beyond the usual fashion coverage. The 500-page issue also speaks for the magazine's healthy financial state.

Hermès, whose expensive, exclusive image is associated with the Faubourg Saint-Honoré, is carrying a big expansion campaign. Besides 100 international retail



outlets, Hermès has been opening one boutique after another. Today, Lille, right after Frankfurt. Last May, Bordeaux, last June Miami and next November Palm Beach.

Following American stores' example, Hermès is also putting out a catalogue, "Le Monde d'Hermès," in three languages and with a 100,000 distribution.

Jacques Rouet, director of the house of Dior, was nominated officer of the French Legion of Honor today.

Fashion sells and the cosmetics houses are increasingly hitching their wagons to it. Elizabeth Arden has had a profitable fashion operation for years in her hair-dressing salons in the United States. Now, Helena Rubinstein in Paris has taken the same route. Under the direction of Jacqueline de Guitant, long with Dior, the Faubourg Saint-Honoré

boutique features a fashion department with clothes and accessories by young, trendy and relatively inexpensive French ready-to-wear designers—such as Dan Beranger, Anne-Marie Beretta and Claude Montana.

The latter, very much a new name to watch, has designed a small exclusive taffeta collection, consisting mostly of skirts and blouses in happy, spirited colors.

The his-and-hers sportswear boutiques at Roger et Gallet, also on the Faubourg Saint-Honoré, serve the same purpose, although the approach is more subdued and low-keyed. But there, too, the idea is to sell soaps, colognes and the famous scented Lubin flannels.

Roger et Gallet has opened a boutique in Japan and is about to open a second one in New York.

BALLET: A Balanchine Revival by the Royal

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Sept. 4 (IHT).—The touring section of the Royal Ballet chose an odd program for the opening of its three-week season at Sadler's Wells, its home theater, last night.

The company has a varied repertoire of classics and modern British ballets, but instead it presented an all-Balanchine evening, challenging comparison with the New York City Ballet. It has a tradition of discovering and developing talented new dancers, and it has several highly promising ones just now, but last night all the leading roles went to familiar and overfamiliar figures. The theater was not full and the evening was mildly agreeable rather than exciting.

Royal Balanchine is vintage Balanchine. "Concerto Barocco," given in London by this company for the first time last night, was created in 1941. When we saw it 30 years ago, it was one of our first examples of Balanchine's new abstract style, and a revelation of musicality and inventiveness. Now it seems bland and faintly boring.

Seemingly Modernity. "The Four Temperaments," with its Hindemith music inspiring Balanchine to devise a wide range of quirky and evocative movements, seems much more modern, though actually made only five years later.

"The Prodigal Son," created for Lifar in 1939, seems the most modern of all. With its daring and

erotic orgy scenes, its symbolic use of costumes and props, and its essentially simple but highly effective telling of the biblical story, it is the sort of work contemporary dance choreographers often try but usually fail to create.

Desmond Kelly in the title role gives an intelligent and conscientious performance, looking handsome, dancing well and registering all the various moods and emotions. But he lacks that indefinable spark of electricity that compels an audience to believe in and suffer for the prodigal.

It is this electricity that makes star quality, and it is possessed by some of the Royal's other interpreters of this role. Similarly Vyryan Lorrayne as the siren

dances and acts well. It is not her fault that she just does not look like a sexy seductress.

The company does these works well enough to convey their mood and style and to give reasonable enjoyment to an audience, but not well enough to justify such concentration on them.

The remainder of the season includes an excellent production of "Coppelia," Ashton's delightful "The Two Pigeons," Cranko's evergreen "Pineapple Poll" and a new production of "Soft Blue Shadows," a charming Faure work by André Prokocvsky. But last night the repertoire and the casting policies of this talented and likable group needed urgent attention from Norman Morrice, the Royal Ballet's new director.

OPERA: A Colorful, Evocative 'La Bohème'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Sept. 14 (IHT).—The English National Opera's new production of "La Bohème," introduced at the Coliseum, is a curious amalgam of the admirable and the exasperating.

There are so many good things about it. Hubert Moeloups's sets, to begin with, are wonderfully picturesque and evocative, especially a second act that places the Café Momus on the Right Bank, where it actually was in 1830, instead of on the Left Bank, where Puccini and his librettists put it, but hardly less so the split-level atelier of the first act, effectively reversed for the fourth.

There is splendid singing, too, from all the principals, most notably from David Rendall, a young English tenor of extraordinary promise who obviously found much pleasure in Puccini's vocal line, and provided much in the way he handled it.

Valerie Masterson offers a

pretty and vocally luminous Mimì, although the characterization is neither aided nor abetted by a red wig. Lorna Haywood is an ideal Musetta, and Christian du

Ancient Center Found in Greece

KAVALA, Greece, Sept. 14 (AP).—Antisarra, a 3,000-year-old Mediterranean commercial center, was accidentally discovered during excavations at a building site near this Macedonian port, the local archaeological service has announced.

Among the ruins were found vases and other antiquities of the 7th century BC "of great archaeological value," the announcement said, adding that local archaeologists have been called in to work on the site.

Antisarra had by 480 BC become the largest economic and trading center in the Mediterranean, the announcement said.

Plessis, David Marsh and John Tomlinson complete a lively and agreeable quartet of Bohemians. All are strongly supported by Charles MacKerras's musical direction, although possibly taxed from time to time by the conductor's tendency to linger affectionately over treasured phrases.

The opera is sung in an English translation, ill-suited to a work that, almost more than any other, is a hymn to the eloquent lyricism of the Italian language. But it doesn't matter. Hardly a word is intelligibly audible, and so one can mentally supply the Italian without disturbance or offense from English anomalies.

That so fine a performance is more diverting than moving is accountable to Jean-Claude Au-vray, the producer. He has worked with Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, and it shows. There is the same wealth of original and ingenious detail—and the same reluctance to leave well enough alone. As with Ponnelle, nothing is left to the imagination—or to the music.

There is too much stage business, too much of it overdone. Too much of it detracts attention from the music. And in "La Bohème," especially, it's the music that tells the story.

Fairbanks Sells Toy Soldiers

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Swashbuckling film hero Douglas Fairbanks, the first film Robin Hood and star of "The Mark of Zorro" and "The Three Musketeers," loved to play soldiers on the screen.

His son, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., also loved toy soldiers from the time his celebrated father gave him some lead soldiers to play with when he was 12.

Now the Fairbanks collection of 3,000 model soldiers and other small figures is up for sale Tuesday at Phillips' fine art auctioneers.

DINING IN FRANCE

Chef's Three-Star Birthday Party

By Naomi Barry

NNAY, France, Sept. 14 (IHT).—Tomorrow is probably the worst day of the year for a gastronomic pig-eater. A major number of the city's most brilliantly starred chefs will not be at home. A way of the great white will be sitting down to in Mionnay on the outskirts to celebrate the 40th of Alain Chapel, young star chef.

el and his brigade will be the cooking. Friends are but the performance had be high when among the guests are such eminent as the reigning hierarchy: Bocuse, Michel Guérard, Troisgros, Roger Vergé, is Bise, Raymond Thuiller, Barrier, Paul Haeblerlin, Pic, Louis Outhier, Mme Point plus the "Young

Turks" from the one and two-star echelons.

Absent will be Jacques Manière, chef-proprietor of the honorable Dodin-Bouffant in Paris. Manière, who classes a lunch eight years ago with Chapel that stretched from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. as the most memorable meal in a life of good eating, flew to Lyons Tuesday evening for a trial run of tomorrow's ceremonial.

The dress rehearsal for seven persons started with an aperitif in the flowered patio. The champagne was a Krug, private stock. "I chose a 1962," said Remi Krug. "It is a perfect champagne and it also represents the year Chapel started in the profession." The palate ticklers were very small sweet oysters, Grapes, from the Arachon Basin and platefuls of pernickious deep-fried little *Gonjons* (gudgeons) from the Lake of Annecy.

Pleasure of Touching. "They are a ritual with me," said Chapel. "It is always important to eat something with your hands. Pleasure of touching."

Young leaks with truffles and olive oil were skipped over in the Tuesday runthrough, which moved directly into one of the big production numbers, *Rowles de Langoustes Bretonnes à la Voie de Verneille aux Grolles et Chicorée*. The harmoniously small portion and its artful presentation were very refined. A medallion of langouste had been enveloped in a pale green salad leaf, tied into a packet and steamed over a court bouillon in which a bouquet of verbeena was steeped. The perfume of the verbeena was so subtle that it arrived only after the first fork and then it came and went. The transparency of the green chloory leaf mated with the translucence of the langouste.

It was followed by a *Foie de Lotte au Vinaigre et Petit Ragout de Bettes Nouvelles* (vinegar liver of monkfish and small ragout of young white beets). Lotte, from icy fresh waters, is delicate, rare and prized, including its liver. Chapel reasoned that there must be possibilities in the liver of the North Sea variety. Although none existed on the market, he commissioned his fish supplier to find some. Word went to the fishing boats to hold the monkfish livers for Chapel. Firm, white, with a certain resemblance to foie gras,

they slice nicely into escalopes. He sautéed them in hot butter and deglazed the pan with a good red wine vinegar.

Switched to Pheasant

Before tomorrow's guest list swelled from an "intimate" 30 to 140 (and as is, 10 of the wives are being shipped off to Bocuse's restaurant a few kilometers away), Chapel was planning for the next course, an eclectica of small birds. Not sure he could obtain the required number, he switched to pheasant hen à la crème with endives. Whereas the world has been trained to admire ivory white endive (grown in darkness), Chapel has opted for an endive that has been allowed to thrive chlorophyll-green. The accompaniment is a bouquet of delicate wild mushrooms: *canaris, lactaires, chanterelles, giroles* and the blue Alpine *giroles, charbonniers and trompettes de la mort*.

The menu continues, though some guests may not, with a Chapel favorite: small individual pâtés of young wild rabbit served hot and at the same time as the famous house salads, incorporating the most tender new leaves of shoots and greens seldom found in anybody else's salad bowl.

The orchestration demands a cheese platter, but concentrated on four varieties: St. Marcelin, Vieux Gruyère, Reblochon, and Cîteaux. The last is a cousin to a Port Salut made by Trappist monks in the Burgundian abbey of Cîteaux.

Desserts at Chapel are always exuberant. His belief is that every meal should end *en fête*. For his birthday party, he has outdone himself. There will be the usual large assortment but only for the next fortnight can he serve the ice cream flavored with fresh crushed hazel nuts, since the soft-shell season is short. One of the little girls of the family picked them the other day in a neighboring field. The pale cream with its equally pale perfume is accompanied by red-fleshed peaches baked in the oven.

What are the wines chosen by a Chapel for a gala lunch for his friends? In succession: Chassagne Montrachet 1976—Les Ruchottes; Puligny Montrachet 1974—Les Pucelles; Côte Rotie 1967—private cellar of Chapoutier; Châteauneuf 1967—Leroy; Châteauneuf d'Yquem 1967. The finale is a friendship glass—more Champagne Krug, private stock.



My left model was chosen for an ensemble, available in eight colors and designs. And while I IOLAP, turn miss the beautiful collection of shirts, blouses and heavy crepe de Chine.

INAP
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Trade Surplus First in Five Years

J.K. Stocks Reach Record High

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—London change prices surged to highs by midday today and other gains later when the government announced a trade surplus for the first time since the summer of 1972.

The London Times Industrial Index reached a record 543.9 today, causing a burst of activity on the exchange floor. The announcement of the surplus sent the index even higher, closing at 549.2, a rise of 13.5 points on the day.

The previous record was set on May 19, 1972, when the index closed at 543.6. Since then, the fourfold surge in oil prices and worldwide recession plunged Britain into a round of economic and financial crises.

The visible trade surplus for August was £141 million. The trade surplus compared with a revised visible deficit for July of £220 million.

August exports rose to a record £27.3 billion from £27.1 billion

ish Leyland Profit Falls, mah Oil Reports a Loss

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Leyland, Ltd. today reported a half-year profit of £3.3 million, down sharply from £13.1 million in the same period of the year earlier.

The company said it suffered from further problems in its shipping operations. First-half losses in the sector came to just under £20 million. In the first half of 1976 shipping losses totaled £24.7 million.

The post-tax losses are before extraordinary losses of £11.9 million in this year's first-half compared with extraordinary credits of £10.3 million a year earlier.

Leyland Sales Fall

Although the value of Leyland sales rose in the first half, sales by vehicle unit declined to 412,000 from 437,000 a year earlier.

The company said "continued inflation in the United Kingdom and the strengthening of sterling in relation to other currencies, particularly since October, 1976, have severely curtailed export margins."

In Britain, Leyland first-half car sales dropped to 172,810 from 189,105 a year earlier. The company, with just under 25 per cent of the total market, lost its leadership in the home market to Ford Motor Co., which had sales in the six months to June 30 of 189,830.

Leyland chairman Sir Richard Dobson said the major reason for the "unsatisfactory" first-half results was the six-week strike by the company's toolroom workers in the first quarter of the year.

"In the second quarter the performance of the car plants was good enough to rebuild stocks of some models but the loss of profits in the first quarter is of course irrecoverable," Sir Richard said.

The chairman said that although there had been some recent signs of a better understanding between the company and its employees, the return to free collective bargaining after the end of two years of pay controls was bound to put additional stresses on the British car industry in general.

an Surplus
ves U.S.
convinced'

O. Sept. 14 (AP)—The U.S. government today said it was "convinced" that its current account will be held to \$5.5 billion in fiscal year, a U.S. source said.

U.S. source said U.S. government, using nearly all the same data and the same of computation on Washington, estimate Japan's surplus will be at least \$7.5 billion and possibly \$9 billion in 1977, which ends next

Secretary Richard "pressed hard" during the year when the Japanese at the \$6.5-billion figure got no satisfactory source said.

oper, head of the U.S. m, told the Japanese he talks that they must str current account surplus a deficit, or at least the trend,

ers noted that to hold plus to not more than on this year Japan would cut the rate of surplus be first four months of 1977—about \$1 billion—to less than one third for the remaining eight

U.S. source said the re-nounced Japanese stimulus was unlikely to get soon enough or to enough to achieve that rate reduction,

so noted that Japan's state of its current ac-count for fiscal 1977, 31 January, predicted a deficit. During a conference on Monday, Foreign Minister Furukawa said that estimate was "errors in arithmetic."

Sept. 14 (AP)—The Japanese Premier Takao Fukuda today warned the Common Market that if France's call for controlled growth of world trade meant protectionism, it was a highly dangerous idea.

In an interview with visiting European journalists, Mr. Fukuda urged French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to say clearly what his policy was.

"Until I get a clearer indication of President Giscard d'Estaing's thinking, I cannot give a clear reply," he said.

At a summit meeting in London at the end of June, Common Market leaders endorsed the French President's call for "organized liberalism" in world trade.

"It means a system of orderly marketing arrangements, I wholly agree with him," the Japanese Premier said.

"But if the French concept of controlled growth means protectionism it is a highly dangerous idea," Mr. Fukuda said.

French Jobless Rate
Rises to 5.5 Per Cent

PARIS, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—French unemployment rose to a post-war record of 1,215,900 in August from 1,180,000 in July, the Labor Ministry said today.

In August last year, there were 961,700 unemployed.

The ministry gave no percentage figures but based on latest population statistics August unemployment represents 5.5 per cent of the working population against 5.4 in July.

company Report

Profits in Millions of Dollars	
Campbell Soup	
Quarter	1977
.....	355.7
.....	24.2
.....	0.74
.....	1,770.0
.....	107.1
.....	3.28
.....	1976
.....	379.0
.....	22.4
.....	0.69
.....	1,630.0
.....	101.0
.....	3.07

a month earlier. Last month's imports fell to \$2.832 billion from \$2.971 billion in July.

The government estimated its surplus on invisibles at \$175 million, resulting in a current account surplus of \$316 million.

In August, 1976, Britain had a visible trade deficit of \$228 million and a current account deficit of \$35 million.

The current account surplus was the largest monthly current account surplus ever recorded.

The main reason for the first visible trade surplus since July, 1972, was the fact that imports fell \$338 million last month from July.

However, a Trade Department spokesman said this fall in imports was due to "special factors," including a drop in diamond, ship and plane imports.

Despite the special factors, the spokesman said the three-month figures showed a "genuine" improvement in Britain's trade performance.

Index Seen at 600

Dundas Hamilton, a former deputy chairman of the London Stock Exchange, predicted that the Financial Times index was headed for the 600-level. However, the prominent stockbroker warned that share prices might fall back in the short-term on profit-taking after the sharp advance in prices over the past six weeks.

The index began its latest surge July 27, when the Bank of England indicated it would no longer peg sterling directly to the dollar. The index has risen more than 100 points, or over 20 per cent, since that time.

The market touched its recession low of 146 on Jan. 6, 1975. This year alone, recovery from the 350-point mark has put \$20 billion back into share values.

The index of 30 leading industrial shares has been a barometer of the stock market in this country for more than 40 years.

The index was started in 1925, when the original base of 100 was set.

The shares of 30 major companies stretching across Britain's business spectrum are monitored. The fluctuations in the shares of each company being recorded each hour from 10 a.m., when the market opens, until the close of dealings some seven hours later.

How the index is calculated is kept secret to avoid limitation, but it is based on logarithmic computations and a confidential base figure.

The lowest the index has ever sunk was when Britain stood alone against Nazi Germany in World War II. On June 26, 1940, the index bottomed at 49.4.

field Co. and Standard Oil Co. of California.

It discounted other reports that the world might run out of oil in the 1980s.

One of the authors, economist Robert Pindyck, told a news conference the removal of U.S. price controls on oil and natural gas would, contrary to the belief of President Carter's energy experts, substantially increase U.S. oil production.

Prof. Pindyck, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, estimated that instead of merely limiting the growth of oil demand as Mr. Carter's energy plan anticipates, removal of price controls actually would drive down demand for oil, partly in response to the higher prices and partly because natural gas production would increase and replace some oil.

Another author, economist Arthur Wright of Purdue University, said he was less optimistic about increasing oil production, that "there may be less response" to higher prices than Prof. Pindyck thought.

But he agreed that oil prices in the United States should be decontrolled and said other methods could be used to deal with windfall profits from existing oil reserves if necessary.

Glamour Stocks May Be Improving

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT)—The much-maligned glamour stocks, which have performed poorly since mid-1973, may at last be on the road to recovery.

In the period from May 29 through last Monday, an index of 15 of the best-known glamour stocks gained 4.7 per cent, while the Dow Jones Industrial average dropped 8.2 per cent. At the same time, the more broadly based New York Stock Exchange index declined 3.4 per cent.

These recent advances for the glamour—American Home Products, American Hospital Supply, Avon Products, Burroughs, Coca-Cola, Walt Disney Productions, Emerson Electric, Gannett, Hewlett-Packard, International Business Machines, Johnson & Johnson, K.M. Mark, Merck, Philip Morris and Schering—came like a lightning bolt, according to John Hartwell, an investment counselor and mutual fund manager.

Mr. Hartwell, who has followed growth stocks for 20 years, asserted in an interview that the reason the glamour stocks had done so poorly in the last few years was that institutional investors had bid their prices to highly unrealistic levels until they peaked in mid-1973.

"These great glamour stocks are really superb companies with high return on capital and consistent and superior growth," Mr. Hartwell said. "But when the price-earnings multiples on such stocks reached an average of 40, as happened in 1972-73, the prices far exceeded the value in the stocks. It was no surprise, then, that when the big institutions began to get nervous about their large and concentrated positions—in some cases

accumulated at high cost—these stocks had to go into a protracted retreat."

However, Mr. Hartwell said he believed that the price declines for these shares ended in mid-May, when the average price of the glamour stocks had fallen to below 14 times earnings. Comparing that with an average price-earnings ratio of 8.5 for the Dow Industrial components, Mr. Hartwell contended that a price-earnings ratio of 14 was a "relatively small premium" to pay for superior growth. Historically, 14 is "extremely low," he added.

It has been suggested by others that one reason for the bear market in glamour stocks is that many of the companies in the group have experienced slower growth of late—as they have achieved maturity or experienced growing competition on both.

Mr. Hartwell disagreed. He argues that his index of 15 glamour issues in the last five years has been greater than in the prior four—namely, 18.5 per cent compounded compared with 14.4 per cent from 1967 through 1970.

Mr. Hartwell suggested that individual investors might profit by buying the glamour issues while institutions decided on their next strategy focus. They have been emphasizing income stocks of late, he said, but have been in a state of shock since Bethlehem Steel halved its dividend in late July. On the other hand, the glamour companies on Mr. Hartwell's list have listened to the clamor for dividends anyway, he said. So far this year, their dividend rates have increased on average by 64 per cent from the 1976 level. By contrast, the Dow stocks have paid 12 per cent more this year.

Unit of World Bank Says

Lending to Developing States Can Go On

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Despite the "rapid growth" in commercial bank lending to developing nations since 1973, the International Finance Corp., a World Bank affiliate, said today, such international lending activities "can continue to expand."

The IFC's annual report said that since 1973, more than \$20 billion have been lent to developing countries since 1973 have totaled more than \$20 billion but most of these have gone to a relatively few countries with "large well-diversified economies with excellent potential for rapid export growth."

Lending by international banks to major developing country borrowers, the IFC added, also has "become an established and profitable activity" and the net debtor position of the developing nations as a group has not increased as rapidly as their gross borrowings.

"In 1976," the IFC said, "the developing countries used foreign borrowings to build up their reserves and to acquire other assets, so that a significant proportion of their foreign borrowing was reinvested in the Eurocurrency market."

In addition the IFC said only about one-tenth of the commercial bank loans to such countries since 1973 have gone to private borrowers, without government guarantees that the loans would be repaid.

"For the future," the IFC said, "there's a likelihood that a significant portion of the surpluses of a few oil-exporting countries will continue to flow to the Eurocurrency banks," and thus be available for loans to developing nations and other borrowers.

While the IFC executive directors, representing 106 member nations, forecast that the pace of Eurocurrency lending can be sustained, the World Bank unit said some "new initiatives" may be needed to help match sources of funds with loan demands.

The IFC said it is preparing to expand its activities in that area through refinancing arrangements with private lenders and in other ways.

The IFC, which has authority to approve both loans and equity investments in various projects in developing nations, reported it approved about \$258.9 million in such investments in 34 enterprises in 20 developing countries during the year ending last June 30.

The United States and other countries are considering an increase in IFC's authorized capital stock to \$500 million from the current \$110-million total. The increase in IFC's financial resources would be subscribed by member governments.

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TOKYO, Sept. 14 (AP)—New ship contracts for export numbered 20 totaling 289,229 gross tons in August, the Japan Ship Exporters' Association reported. This represented a gross tonnage decrease of 83 per cent from August 1975 and 47 per cent from August, 1976.

Japan Ship Orders

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Stocks Make Small Gain As Volume Stays Low

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange showed a moderate gain today in light trading with the Dow Jones Industrial average staying above a 20-month low.

The index closed at 858.71, up 4.15. In each of the past three sessions it has slipped below 854.12, a 20-month closing low set Aug. 25, but managed to close above this level at the end of the session. The Dow was up 3.11 at 3 p.m. today.

Gainers outnumbered decliners by about 815 to about 530, and volume totaled 17.33 million shares, up from 14.9 million yesterday. Brokers note that trading has been held down in the past two sessions by observation of Jewish holy days.

Stocks were mostly lower in early trading after a prime rate increase by Chase Manhattan Bank late yesterday to 7 1/4 per cent from 7 per cent. However, brokers say the market was propped up by a sign from the Federal Reserve that it is not immediately tightening money policy any further.

With the rate on key-fed funds at 6 3/16 per cent bid, the Fed brought downward pressure on the fund rate. The Fed signaled earlier this week that it had raised its target on the rate to 6 1/8 per cent but analysts said it might soon raise the target further.

Among the biggest percentage gainers was actively-traded Falcon Seaboard, up 2 1/2 at 25 3/4.

Italian Output Expected to Fall

ROME, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—Industrial production in the second half of 1977 is expected to fall below its levels of the same period last year, the industry federation Confindustria forecast today.

For the whole of 1977 Confindustria forecasts an increase of 2.2 per cent in industrial production, with output falling 0.8 per cent in the third quarter and 2.1 per cent in the fourth quarter, both compared with the same 1976 periods.

Confindustria said its forecasts exclude the motor industry and clothing sectors, where relevant data was not available.

The stock dropped 4 1/2 points yesterday after the company announced termination of merger talks with Raytheon, which eased 1 1/2 to 31 today.

Also active was TIT, up 5/8 at 30 1/2.

General Motors, which reported nearly a 13-per cent rise in early September car sales, rose 1 1/2 to 68 1/2. Chrysler rose 1/2 to 18 1/2 on a 16-per cent jump, while Ford Motor eased 1/4 to 44 1/8 after posting a 9.5 per cent increase.

Prices finished higher on the American Stock Exchange in slow trading.

EEC Growth Falling Short

LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 14 (AP)—The real growth in the Common Market, gross national product is not likely to surpass 3 per cent in 1977, falling short of initial projections which were for a 4-per cent growth, economic and financial commissioner François-Xavier Ortoli told the EEC parliament today.

Mr. Ortoli noted that more favorable trends for the EEC economy which were signaled in the last 1976 quarter, when GNP rose real 5.5 per cent from the year-earlier period, did not materialize in the first half of 1977.

Hinting at economic stagnation, Mr. Ortoli said there were no significant changes in the economic trends since May.


Although price rises appear to be slowing, Mr. Ortoli said, much remained to be done in the community's fight against inflation. The Commission previously estimated an average inflation rate of 9.6 per cent for the EEC this year, only marginally off from 9.9 per cent in 1976.

Unemployment remains a major problem, the commissioner said, noting that the jobless rate, at 5.4 per cent in July, is well above the 5 per cent of May.

Heinz Raises Dividend

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—H.J. Heinz said it increased its quarterly dividend to 36 cents from 30 cents payable Oct. 10, record Sept. 31.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY



SEDLABANKI ÍSLANDS
THE CENTRAL BANK OF ICELAND
U.S. \$45,000,000
MEDIUM TERM LOAN

MANAGED BY

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

AND PROVIDED BY

ANDRESENS BANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.
BANQUE NORD-EUROPE S.A.
DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.
MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
POSTIPANKKI
SCANDINAVIAN BANK LIMITED
WESTLB INTERNATIONAL S.A.

BANK MEES & HOPE NV
CITIBANK, N.A.
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
ORION BANK LIMITED
PRIVATBANKEN ARTISSELSKAB
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT (INTERNATIONAL) S.A.

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
AGENT

AUGUST 15, 1977

Dow Jones Futures

To help you hedge or leverage your position in U.S. investments, a new service is now available to you: forward trading in shares of the New York Industrial Index Fund N.V., whose composition and value faithfully reflect the DJIA.

As a convenience to the growing number of sophisticated investors availing themselves of the new forward market, Dow Jones Futures quotations are appearing in this newspaper every Friday.

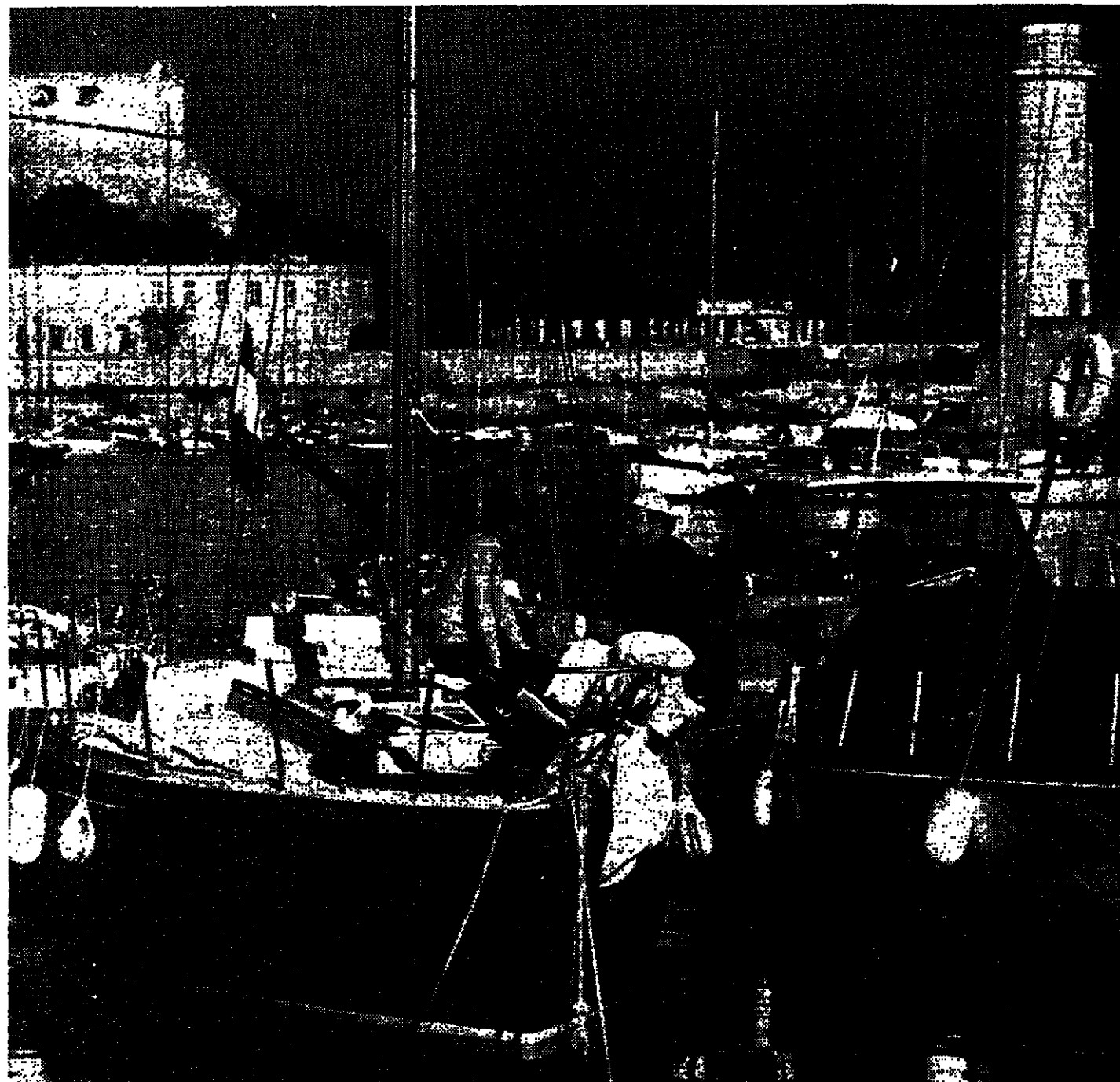
For details contact:
Index Futures N.V.
Damrak 60
Amsterdam - NL 1001
Tel. 020 - 220506
Telex 14200 INDEX

Company Report			
Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Campbell Soup			
Quarter	1977	1976	
.....	355.7	379.0	
.....	24.2	22.4	
.....	0.74	0.69	
.....	1,770.0	1,630.0	
.....	107.1	101.0	
.....	3.28	3.07	

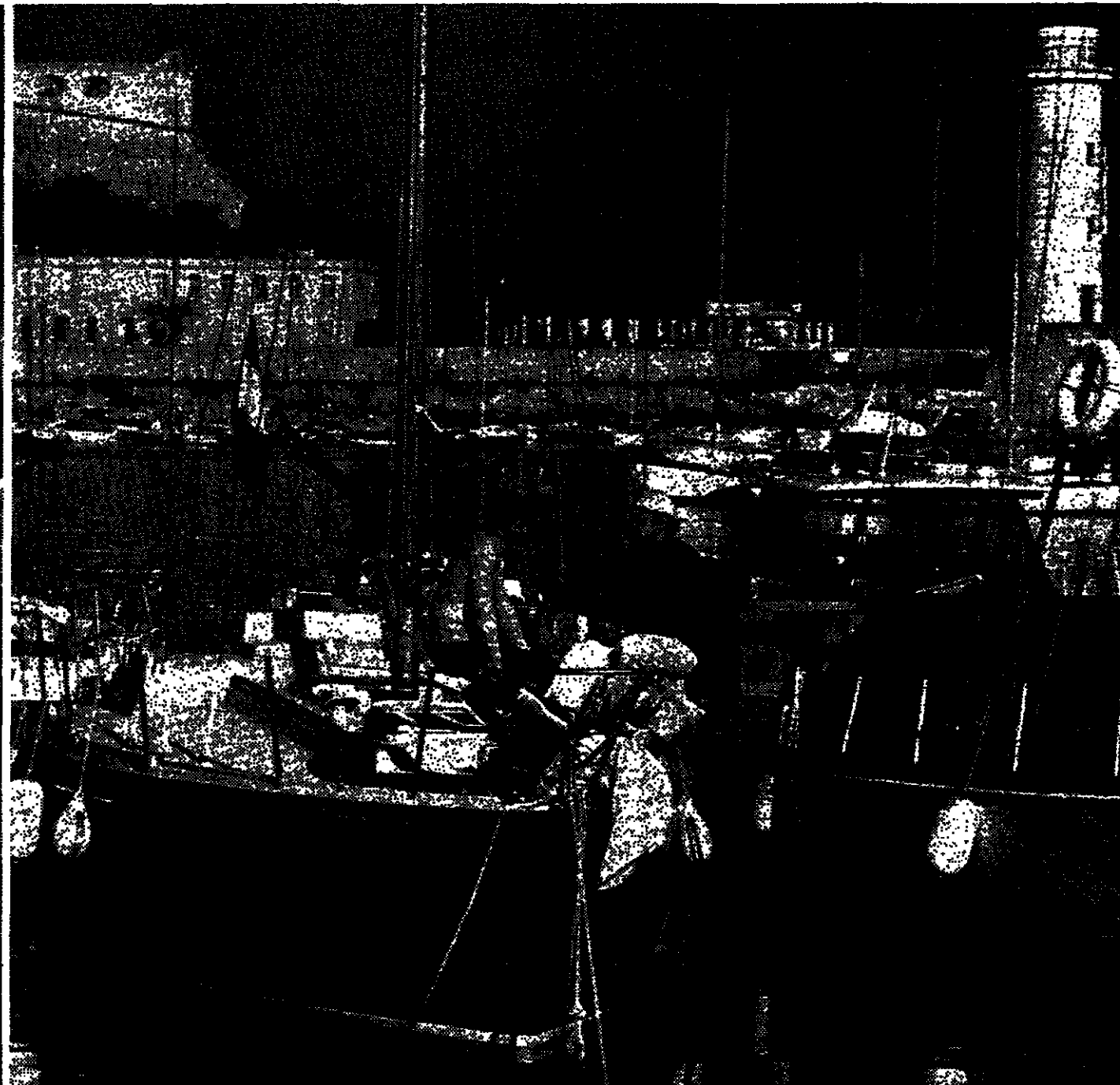
NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 14

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(Continued on next page.)



**“Ce qui différencie la Chemical Bank
des autres grandes banques internationales américaines,
ce ne sont pas les capitaux. C’est la flexibilité.”**



"The difference between Chemical Bank and the other large U.S. international banks isn't money. It's flexibility."

More than money. In any language. **CHEMICALBANK**

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هذه امة الاصل

European Markets

London closing prices
(local currencies)

Index	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326

Paris

Index	271
100 shares	271
100 shares	271
100 shares	271
100 shares	271
100 shares	271
100 shares	271
100 shares	271
100 shares	271
100 shares	271

Zurich

Index	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326

Stock Summary

Most Active

Index	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326

Standard & Poor's

Index	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326

NYSE Index

Index	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326

Lot Trading in N.Y.

Index	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326

American Most Active

Index	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326

Prices Rise

Index	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326

Devaluation

Index	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326
100 shares	1,326

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326

NEW YORK FUTURES

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326

CHICAGO FUTURES

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326

London Commodities

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326

London Metals Market

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326

Paris Commodities

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326
Corn	1.326
Soybeans	1.326
Wheat	1.326

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value
NYSE	1,326
London	1,326
Paris	1,326
NYSE	1,326
London	1,326
Paris	1,326
NYSE	1,326
London	1,326
Paris	1,326
NYSE	1,326

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate
Dollar	1.326
Pound	1.326
Mark	1.326
Dollar	1.326
Pound	1.326
Mark	1.326
Dollar	1.326
Pound	1.326
Mark	1.326
Dollar	1.326

Wednesday's Highs and Lows

Index	High	Low
NYSE	1,326	1,326
London	1,326	1,326
Paris	1,326	1,326
NYSE	1,326	1,326
London	1,326	1,326
Paris	1,326	1,326
NYSE	1,326	1,326
London	1,326	1,326
Paris	1,326	1,326
NYSE	1,326	1,326

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 14

1977 - Stocks and Bonds

Stocks	Price
NYSE	1,326
NYSE	1,326
NYSE	1,326
NYSE	1,326
NYSE	1,326
NYSE	1,326
NYSE	1,326
NYSE	1,326
NYSE	1,326
NYSE	1,326

New Issue
September 15, 1977

MALAYSIA
DM 100,000,000
6 1/2% Deutsche Mark-Bonds of 1977/1985

Offering price: 99%
Interest: 6 1/2% p.a., payable on September 1 of each year
Maturity: September 1, 1985
Listing: Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Arab-Malaysian Development Bank Berhad

Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank -

The National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia)

Nomura Europe N.V.

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Abu-Dhabi Investment Company

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Berhad

Bank Mees & Hope N.V.

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

Bayerische Vereinsbank

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Crédit Commercial de France

Crédit Suisse White Weid Limited

Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab

Deirbank & Co.

Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated

First Boston (Europe) Limited

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft

Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois

Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale -

Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft

Kjoberhavs Handelsbank

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.

Morgan Stanley International

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

Orion Bank Limited

Renouf & Co.

Salomon Brothers International Limited

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F.

J. Votobel & Co. Werdley Limited

Dean Witter International

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)

The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Company Limited

Banca del Gottardo

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (S.A.I.I.)

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited

Compagnie Monégasque de Banque

Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine

Daiba Europe N.V.

Den Danske Provisbank A/S

DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

Euromobiliare S.p.A. Compagnia Europea Interbancaria

First Chicago Limited

Goldman Sachs International Corp. Incorporated

Hambros Bank Limited

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

Jardine Fleming & Company Limited

Kleinwort, Renson Limited

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

Lazard Frères et Cie

Merck, Finck & Co.

Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.

The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.

Den norske Creditbank

Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.

Rothschild Bank AG

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated

Sumitomo Finance International

Trinkaus & Burkhart

Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken

M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Wood Gundy Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

Bank Julius Baer International Limited

Bank Leumi le-Israel Group

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque Rothschild

Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale

Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Citicorp International Group

Creditanstalt - Bankverein

Crédit Lyonnais

DB Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.

Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

European Banking Company Limited

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna

Greenshield Incorporated

Georg Hauck & Sohn

Indosuez Asia Limited

Kidder, Peabody International Limited

Kreditbank N.V.

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz - Girozentrale -

McLeod, Young, Weir International Limited

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.

Privatbanken Aktiengesellschaft

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Schroder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co. Limited

Société Générale

Svenska Handelsbanken

UBS-DB Corporation

Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Westfälische Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked S.

25450 Abitibi	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
800 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
15225 Alcan E	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
4977 Alcan G	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
5500 Alcan H	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
4500 Alcan I	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
300 Alcan J	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
5120 BP Can	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
5000 Bank of Montreal	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
5000 Bank of Nova Scotia	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
42 Bell Can	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
4300 Black Bros	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
15000 Brer Bros	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
4340 Brer Bros	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
1200 Brer Bros	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2

European Gold Markets Sept. 14, 1977

London	147.55	147.50	+0.40
Zurich	147.85	147.75	+0.75
Paris (12.5 k)	151.81	151.80	-0.05

U.S. \$/dram per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Base	Nov.	Feb.	Options for May 1978
145	1.25-1.25	0.75-0.75	commence on 10th Oct. 1977.
150	1.30-1.30	0.80-0.80	
155	1.35-1.35	0.85-0.85	

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai de Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31.25.60 • Telex 28.305

ARMY SHARE FUND
Call for Bids

The Army Share Fund declares hereby an international competitive tender for sealed offers, to be conducted on Monday, October 17, 1977, at 10-11 hours, at its office in Athens, No. 13 Colocotroni Street, Tel. 333162, for the sale of the following securities (non serviceable):

(a) about 700 tons, located at 303 ADVANCED BASE FACTORY, Larissa, Tel. 041/222222.

(b) about 300 tons, located in Army Share Fund Non-Serviceable Stock, GONOS CAMP, Thessaloniki, Tel. 081/762611.

Price per kilogram. Delivery on scale from the premises where the equipment is stored.

ARMY SHARE FUND.

23. Keep in touch with the office.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.



"For \$10,000,000 the World Wildlife Fund can do a whale of a lot to keep the seas alive."

The seas cover 70 percent of the earth's surface, governing its climate and sustaining most of its life. They produce a substantial amount of the world's oxygen.

The seas belong to no nation, but all nations depend on them. They give us life.

The destruction has begun. A vital of the sea's ability to maintain its role is the plight of the larger marine animals.

Whales, dolphins, porpoises, seals, crocodiles, marine turtles, and many sea and coastal birds, are threatened with extinction.

These animals face the loss of the places where they breed, feed and rest. Both in their habitats and on their travels, they run the gauntlet of exploitation and pollution.

Our food supplies are threatened. Coastal areas that support important fisheries are being damaged or destroyed - by dredging, dumping, reclamation, quarrying, and intoxication by industrial wastes. So too are the ocean trenches.

Send us money. A programme of action is essential to safeguard the most vulnerable animals, to conserve their habitats and to restrict over-fishing.

We need governmental and public support.

And we need US \$10,000,000 for our two-year programme. We must save the life and resources of the seas - for our own sakes and those of our children.

THESEAS MUST LIVE

Write for further details to: World Wildlife Fund, 1110 Morges, Switzerland.

WWF acknowledges with thanks the donation of this space by Herald Tribune.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Sept. 13, 1977

High	Low	Last	Chg
4745 Bridger	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/4
1000 BCF	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
2350 BC Phone	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/4
3700 Brumby	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
4500 Can Pac	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
4600 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
5120 BP Can	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
5000 Bank of Montreal	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
5000 Bank of Nova Scotia	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
42 Bell Can	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
4300 Black Bros	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
15000 Brer Bros	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
4340 Brer Bros	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
1200 Brer Bros	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked S.

1700 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
1700 Alcan E	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
1700 Alcan G	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
1700 Alcan H	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
1700 Alcan I	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
1700 Alcan J	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
1700 Alcan K	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
1700 Alcan L	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
1700 Alcan M	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
1700 Alcan N	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 14

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 14

High	Low	Last	Chg
1000 BCF	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
2350 BC Phone	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/4
3700 Brumby	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
4500 Can Pac	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
4600 Alcan	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
5120 BP Can	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
5000 Bank of Montreal	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
5000 Bank of Nova Scotia	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
42 Bell Can	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
4300 Black Bros	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
15000 Brer Bros	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
4340 Brer Bros	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4
1200 Brer Bros	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/4

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
1000 BCF	25 1/2	2350 BC Phone	11 1/2
3700 Brumby	25 1/2	4500 Can Pac	51 1/2
4600 Alcan	51 1/2	5120 BP Can	51 1/2
5000 Bank of Montreal	51 1/2	5000 Bank of Nova Scotia	51 1/2
42 Bell Can	51 1/2	4300 Black Bros	51 1/2
15000 Brer Bros	51 1/2	4340 Brer Bros	51 1/2
1200 Brer Bros	51 1/2		

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Sept. 14, 1977

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
1000 BCF	25 1/2	2350 BC Phone	11 1/2
3700 Brumby	25 1/2	4500 Can Pac	51 1/2
4600 Alcan	51 1/2	5120 BP Can	51 1/2
5000 Bank of Montreal	51 1/2	5000 Bank of Nova Scotia	51 1/2
42 Bell Can	51 1/2	4300 Black Bros	51 1/2
15000 Brer Bros	51 1/2	4340 Brer Bros	51 1/2
1200 Brer Bros	51 1/2		

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 14

Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
Amex 100	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
Amex 200	200.00	199.50	199.75	+0.25
Amex 300	300.00	299.50	299.75	+0.25
Amex 400	400.00	399.50	399.75	+0.25
Amex 500	500.00	499.50	499.75	+0.25
Amex 600	600.00	599.50	599.75	+0.25
Amex 700	700.00	699.50	699.75	+0.25
Amex 800	800.00	799.50	799.75	+0.25
Amex 900	900.00	899.50	899.75	+0.25
Amex 1000	1000.00	999.50	999.75	+0.25
Amex 1100	1100.00	1099.50	1099.75	+0.25
Amex 1200	1200.00	1199.50	1199.75	+0.25
Amex 1300	1300.00	1299.50	1299.75	+0.25
Amex 1400	1400.00	1399.50	1399.75	+0.25
Amex 1500	1500.00	1499.50	1499.75	+0.25
Amex 1600	1600.00	1599.50	1599.75	+0.25
Amex 1700	1700.00	1699.50	1699.75	+0.25
Amex 1800	1800.00	1799.50	1799.75	+0.25
Amex 1900	1900.00	1899.50	1899.75	+0.25
Amex 2000	2000.00	1999.50	1999.75	+0.25
Amex 2100	2100.00	2099.50	2099.75	+0.25
Amex 2200	2200.00	2199.50	2199.75	+0.25
Amex 2300	2300.00	2299.50	2299.75	+0.25
Amex 2400	2400.00	2399.50	2399.75	+0.25
Amex 2500	2500.00	2499.50	2499.75	+0.25
Amex 2600	2600.00	2599.50	2599.75	+0.25
Amex 2700	2700.00	2699.50	2699.75	+0.25
Amex 2800	2800.00	2799.50	2799.75	+0.25
Amex 2900	2900.00	2899.50	2899.75	+0.25
Amex 3000	3000.00	2999.50	2999.75	+0.25
Amex 3100	3100.00	3099.50	3099.75	+0.25
Amex 3200	3200.00	3199.50	3199.75	+0.25
Amex 3300	3300.00	3299.50	3299.75	+0.25
Amex 3400	3400.00	3399.50	3399.75	+0.25
Amex 3500	3500.00	3499.50	3499.75	+0.25
Amex 3600	3600.00	3599.50	3599.75	+0.25
Amex 3700	3700.00	3699.50	3699.75	+0.25
Amex 3800	3800.00	3799.50	3799.75	+0.25
Amex 3900	3900.00	3899.50	3899.75	+0.25
Amex 4000	4000.00	3999.50	3999.75	+0.25
Amex 4100	4100.00	4099.50	4099.75	+0.25
Amex 4200	4200.00	4199.50	4199.75	+0.25
Amex 4300	4300.00	4299.50	4299.75	+0.25
Amex 4400	4400.00	4399.50	4399.75	+0.25
Amex 4500	4500.00	4499.50	4499.75	+0.25
Amex 4600	4600.00	4599.50	4599.75	+0.25
Amex 4700	4700.00	4699.50	4699.75	+0.25
Amex 4800	4800.00	4799.50	4799.75	+0.25
Amex 4900	4900.00	4899.50	4899.75	+0.25
Amex 5000	5000.00	4999.50	4999.75	+0.25
Amex 5100	5100.00	5099.50	5099.75	+0.25
Amex 5200	5200.00	5199.50	5199.75	+0.25
Amex 5300	5300.00	5299.50	5299.75	+0.25
Amex 5400	5400.00	5399.50	5399.75	+0.25
Amex 5500	5500.00	5499.50	5499.75	+0.25
Amex 5600	5600.00	5599.50	5599.75	+0.25
Amex 5700	5700.00	5699.50	5699.75	+0.25
Amex 5800	5800.00	5799.50	5799.75	+0.25
Amex 5900	5900.00	5899.50	5899.75	+0.25
Amex 6000	6000.00	5999.50	5999.75	+0.25
Amex 6100	6100.00	6099.50	6099.75	+0.25
Amex 6200	6200.00	6199.50	6199.75	+0.25
Amex 6300	6300.00	6299.50	6299.75	+0.25
Amex 6400	6400.00	6399.50	6399.75	+0.25
Amex 6500	6500.00	6499.50	6499.75	+0.25
Amex 6600	6600.00	6599.50	6599.75	+0.25
Amex 6700	6700.00	6699.50	6699.75	+0.25
Amex 6800	6800.00	6799.50	6799.75	+0.25
Amex 6900	6900.00	6899.50	6899.75	+0.25
Amex 7000	7000.00	6999.50	6999.75	+0.25
Amex 7100	7100.00	7099.50	7099.75	+0.25
Amex 7200	7200.00	7199.50	7199.75	+0.25
Amex 7300	7300.00	7299.50	7299.75	+0.25
Amex 7400	7400.00	7399.50	7399.75	+0.25
Amex 7500	7500.00	7499.50	7499.75	+0.25
Amex 7600	7600.00	7599.50	7599.75	+0.25
Amex 7700	7700.00	7699.50	7699.75	+0.25
Amex 7800	7800.00	7799.50	7799.75	+0.25
Amex 7900	7900.00	7899.50	7899.75	+0.25
Amex 8000	8000.00	7999.50	7999.75	+0.25
Amex 8100	8100.00	8099.50	8099.75	+0.25
Amex 8200	8200.00	8199.50	8199.75	+0.25
Amex 8300	8300.00	8299.50	8299.75	+0.25
Amex 8400	8400.00	8399.50	8399.75	+0.25
Amex 8500	8500.00	8499.50	8499.75	+0.25
Amex 8600	8600.00	8599.50	8599.75	+0.25
Amex 8700	8700.00	8699.50	8699.75	+0.25
Amex 8800	8800.00	8799.50	8799.75	+0.25
Amex 8900	8900.00	8899.50	8899.75	+0.25
Amex 9000	9000.00	8999.50	8999.75	+0.25
Amex 9100	9100.00	9099.50	9099.75	+0.25
Amex 9200	9200.00	9199.50	9199.75	+0.25
Amex 9300	9300.00	9299.50	9299.75	+0.25
Amex 9400	9400.00	9399.50	9399.75	+0.25
Amex 9500	9500.00	9499.50	9499.75	+0.25
Amex 9600	9600.00	9599.50	9599.75	+0.25
Amex 9700	9700.00	9699.50	9699.75	+0.25
Amex 9800	9800.00	9799.50	9799.75	+0.25
Amex 9900	9900.00	9899.50	9899.75	+0.25
Amex 10000	10000.00	9999.50	9999.75	+0.25

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SABIC is also looking for an experienced Investment Manager to supervise the Corporation's various investments within set criteria. Candidates should have had at least fifteen years' experience with major financial institutions, or similar roles in operating companies.

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Société Générale de Surveillance S.A. is looking for its Petroleum and Petrochemical Division for a COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING MANAGER

Member of the Geneva headquarters of the worldwide SGS group and reporting directly to the Divisional Vice-President, he will be mainly responsible for:

- * development and introduction of new and improved services in cooperation with affiliates of the SGS group;
- * sales negotiations with potential clients for petroleum and petrochemical services;
- * coordination of planning for the division on a worldwide scale;

The ideal candidate will have the following profile:

- * experience in the petroleum, petrochemical or allied industry or trade;
- * experience in marketing;
- * University degree in chemistry or engineering coupled with BA;
- * age: 28-38;
- * fluent in English and French.

Candidates interested in this position should send their application to:

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Our client, a profitable and substantial manufacturer of electronic components, is seeking an experienced self-starter as Director of Manufacturing in Europe. The Director will report to a Corporate Vice-President in the U.S.A. and will be responsible for the operations of plants in Belgium, France, Germany and the U.K. A sound record of cost effective production management is more important than paper qualifications. Some financial training useful as well as a knowledge and understanding of the European labor relations scene. English is the company language. Preference will be given to candidates having first-hand experience in Germany. Preferred age 40-50. Location: Western France. A salary that recognizes the successful candidate's record will be paid, as will relocation expenses. An appropriate benefit program will be negotiated. Our client will interview the short-listed candidates at the end of September.

Replies in complete confidence, with personal history, to: David Young, ORC (Europe) Limited, 1 Albemarle Street, London W1X 3HF, England.

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This position offers prestige, attractive salary and benefits, and the opportunity to serve as clients the largest manufacturers, service organizations, and governmental groups concerned with computers and data processing in Europe. Send your resume and qualifications in confidence to:

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Yankees Beat Red Sox, 4-2, Behind Guidry's Five-Hitter

Thomas Boswell

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (UPI)—The Yankees' victory over the Red Sox was a triumph of the home team over the visiting team.

The Yankees' victory over the Red Sox was a triumph of the home team over the visiting team.

League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W	L	Pct	GB
10	5	.667	0
9	6	.600	1
8	7	.538	2
7	8	.462	3
6	9	.400	4
5	10	.333	5
4	11	.269	6
3	12	.200	7
2	13	.133	8
1	14	.067	9

Western Division

W	L	Pct	GB
10	5	.667	0
9	6	.600	1
8	7	.538	2
7	8	.462	3
6	9	.400	4
5	10	.333	5
4	11	.269	6
3	12	.200	7
2	13	.133	8
1	14	.067	9

American League

Eastern Division

W	L	Pct	GB
10	5	.667	0
9	6	.600	1
8	7	.538	2
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Western Division

W	L	Pct	GB
10	5	.667	0
9	6	.600	1
8	7	.538	2
7	8	.462	3
6	9	.400	4
5	10	.333	5
4	11	.269	6
3	12	.200	7
2	13	.133	8
1	14	.067	9

They celebrated with his first of 14 hits.

Munson's Buddy

"I just bite the tops off 'em, then chug 'em down," Buttry explained. "Thurman Munson loves to see me do that. He's my best buddy you know. We've known each other since we were 8 years old. Thurman told Mr. [owner George] Steinbrenner that getting me here was what the team needed. The Yanks are picking up my whole tab."

From the first pitch—when 55,000 fans started a roar they rarely ceased—the Yankees' lefty, Ron Guidry, was serving smoke. The Sox swung through vainly. Guidry finished the evening with a five-hitter, eight strikeouts and a 14-6 record.

The Yankees won every trick after Boston took a tainted 2-0 lead. In the second inning, Carl Yastrzemski tripled, the best almost hitting center fielder Mickey Rivers in the car as he tried to climb the wall, thinking the drive was far over his head.

A run-scoring wild pitch, two walks and a Butch Hobson ground single (for his 100th RBI) closed the Boston scoring. In no other inning did the Red Sox get a man past first base.

Just Waiting

The Yankees waited for the right moment to ambush the Red Sox's shaky young starter, Mike Paxton.

In the fourth, singles by Munson, Graig Nettles and Lou Piniella out the Sox lead to 2-1. A sparkling pickup and head-first drive to base for a force out by third baseman Hobson ended the threat.

But Paxton, a righty with control, poise and little stuff, was out of gas. When Bucky Dent

started the fifth with a bloop single, Paxton's luck ran out. Rivers, embarrassed by his blunder on Yastrzemski's sailing drive, stoned by rifling the next pitch for a home run over the right-field fence.

Paxton allowed another Munson single, then departed. The Sox might have escaped the inning without more damage, but Denny Doyle bobbled a potential inning-ending double-play grounder, getting only the first runner, and Chris Chambliss followed with an RBI double to finish the scoring.

Never a Doubt

After this victory, which Guidry made seem almost simple, the Yankees basked in glory. "At the beginning of the year Guidry was the last man on my staff, the long relief man," said manager Billy Martin. "But I knew if he got his feet on the ground, got his confidence, found his control, he'd be a fine pitcher."

In the middle of the jubilant locker room stood Buttry and his friend Munson, Buttry hitting the top off another beer can, Munson trying to sneak up and fire off an air horn in Buttry's ear.

"I've never been in Yankee Stadium before," said Buttry. "I'm just a guy from Canton who likes to set off firecrackers in his mouth. Ain't much I can't do, 'cept swallow the tops of these cans after I bite 'em off."

Watching the scene, Reggie Jackson smiled. "Happiness at last," he said.

In other American League games, as reported by the Associated Press:

Brewers 6, Mariners 5

At Seattle, Don Money's one-out homer in the 10th inning

gave Milwaukee a 6-5 victory over Seattle.

Angels 12, Rangers 7

At Arlington, Texas, Tony Solatis and Dave Kingman each hit two-run homers in an eight-run seventh inning as California beat Texas, 12-7, spoiling a historic evening for Gaylord Perry.

The 38-year-old pitcher struck out eight Angels to pass Cy Young for fourth place on the all-time strikeout list, with 2,824.

Young had 2,819 strikeouts, trailing Walter Johnson, the leader with 3,489, Bob Gibson and Jim Bunning.

White Sox 6, Twins 1

At Chicago Jim Esian hit a two-run homer and Oscar Gamble a homer with the bases empty, leading pitcher Francisco Barrios and Chicago to a 6-1 victory over Minnesota.

Dodgers 18, Padres 4

In the National League, at Los Angeles, Dusty Baker drove in five runs in the second inning when Los Angeles scored 10 runs en route to an 18-4 lacing of San Diego. The victory reduced the Dodgers' magic number for clinching the National League Western Division championship to four.

Giants 8, Braves 7

At San Francisco, Bill Mad-



PLAYING IT INTO A TRIPLE—Mickey Rivers of the New York Yankees goes high against the center-field wall as Carl Yastrzemski's drive bounces away from him.

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America's Cup Races Resume Today

Australians Blame Sails for Defeat

NEWPORT, R.I., Sept. 14 (UPI)—Moments after the finish of yesterday's America's Cup racing opener, Ted Turner acknowledged the cheers by giving a little shrug and holding out his right hand, palm up, as if to say, "What did you expect?"

Under Turner's magic touch, Courageous had just polished off her younger challenger, Australia, as expected. But the margin of 1 minute 48 seconds, decisive as it was, left the experts here divided over exactly what they had seen on an overcast day of brisk south-west winds and choppy seas.

Was this another boring mismatch in which a challenger gets decimated by a swift defender, or was it a case of two 12-meter sloops of comparable speed being separated by 400 yards in 243 miles of racing largely as a result of sails, sail-handling and tactics?

The Wrong Sails

At the post-race press conference, the second theory received some substantial support. In the view of the Australians, they lost not because their boat was too slow but because they used the wrong sails at the wrong times.

"We thought it was going to be even more choppy than it was," said Noel Robins, skipper of the challenger, "and the sails weren't tight enough. There's nothing wrong with our jibs, and we had the right ones in the boxes. It was a matter of choice, a matter of when to use what."

In contrast, Courageous changed jibs four times on various windward legs, according to how the breeze dropped or increased in velocity. Alan Bond, chief financial backer for Australia, said his team had requested a day off today "because we think we can do a little bit of work on our jibs and improve our performance in windward."

Reason for Hope

Bond found reason for optimism in the fact that Courageous increased her lead by only 10 seconds between the end of the critical first leg and the start of the sixth and final leg. The defender led by 1:08 at the first mark, and by 1:18 rounding the fifth; that's not the kind of mismatch called to mind by mention of such previous challengers as Sceptre, Sovereign and Dame Pattie.

"If you decide the first windward leg," Bond said, "and look at the times thereafter, there was very little difference in boat speed."

The post-race comments established that Courageous's selection of jibs—the "engines" that drive these yachts—was the better one. She had the jibs in the early going that related best to the wind conditions, and that is why she came out of the first leg with that fat lead.

Turner, smart enough not to

give the opposition any psychological incentives, called the opener in the four-of-seven series a "good race" and praised the loser as a good boat.

"It wasn't super close," Turner said, "but it was pretty close. This series could get a lot closer in a hurry."

Forecast Off

Australia's expectation of heavier weather was based on solid evidence. The marine forecast called for winds of 15 to 20 knots, gusting to 25, and a small-craft advisory went into effect at 6 a.m. This forecast, plus rough seas yesterday morning, helped trim the spectator fleet to about 500 boats.

Australia won the start, barely. Robins chose one end of the

starting line and Turner, 30 seconds before the gun fired, chose the other end.

So they went off in different directions, port tack for the defender, starboard for the challenger. Robins had chosen the better end and within the first five minutes of the 2-hour-28-minute race Australia was ahead.

"They had a boat length on us," said Gary Johnson, Turner's tactician.

Johnson was in a good position to know. He watched Australia while Turner watched his sail and the wave pattern coming to his yacht. "Then we changed jibs because it was light, from a seven-ounce one to a five-ounce one, and that made a big difference," Johnson said. "But they're going to be tough."

NFL Rams to Start Namath, Cowboys Relying on Pearson

From Wire Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14.—Two National Football League veterans, Joe Namath and Preston Pearson, learned yesterday that they will be starting ahead of highly touted youngsters when the season opens this Sunday.

Cowboy Chuck Knox announced that Namath, long a star with the New York Jets but in his first year with the Los Angeles Rams, will be playing ahead of Pat Haden, the starter at the end of last season.

Knox's choice followed a summer in which Namath and Haden divided most of the playing time. Neither had a statistically big exhibition season—partly because the club was playing superb football in most departments—but as the more-experienced player, Namath has won the job, Knox said.

Money No Factor

In Dallas, coach Tom Landry said that Pearson would start at tailback ahead of million-dollar rookie Tony Dorsett.

"We'll spot Dorsett," Landry said. "Even though he may not like that, we'll probably go ahead and do it. He has a lot to learn about professional football."

In Other NFL Developments:

Houston Oilers—Placed starting safety C. L. Winkleton on injured reserve—out for the season—and waived tight end John Sawyer and Bob Gatiss, running back Horace Belton and punter Rich Sanger.

Miami Dolphins—Waived quarterback Steve Spurrier, a 10-year player, and veteran cornerback Ken Ellis. Also cut wide receiver

Mike Holmes, veteran running back Stan Wintyre and rookie receiver Terry Anderson.

Seattle Seahawks—Placed linebacker Randy Collier on injured reserve, and waived running back Hugh McIlwain, defensive end Bob Lurie, defensive back Ernie Jones and tight end Charles Waddell.

Pittsburgh Steelers—Placed running back Frenchy Pugh, wide receiver Theo Bell, rookie guard Steve Courson and rookie defensive lineman Tom Seasley on injured reserve. Added punter Bobby Walcott and rookie quarterback Cliff Stoudts to their inactive reserve list.

Minnesota Vikings—Waived veteran free safety Phil Bradley, place-kicker Rick Danneberg, tackle Bart Bustow, rookie tight end Ken Moore and center Kyle Davis. Bradley, 30, an all-pro for several years at Philadelphia, was acquired this summer from the Eagles in exchange for a future draft pick.

Denver Broncos—Waived running backs Jim Ellick and Mike Frankowiak, tight end Boyd Brown, offensive tackles Harvey Goodman and Glenn Hyde and linebacker Rick Basko.

New England Patriots—Cut two veteran wide receivers, Randy Votta and Martin Ervino.

San Francisco 49ers—Cut three veterans, running back Kernal Johnson, quarterback Pat Sullivan, and tight end Jim O'Rourke.

New Orleans Saints—Cut wide receiver-chick returner Ricky Jennings, veteran running back Alvin Maxson.

The Pro Football Outlook: NFL American Conference

William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (UPI)—This is the first of a series of analyzing chances of Football League teams, which begins Sunday.

Central Division

Buffalo Bills

The Bills still have O.J. Simpson, the game's premier runner; Joe Ferguson, a good quarterback; and a fine offensive line. The defense is a fine defense. The Bills are a fine team.

Minnesota Vikings

The Vikings are a fine team. They have a fine defense. They have a fine offense. They are a fine team.

San Francisco 49ers

The 49ers are a fine team. They have a fine defense. They have a fine offense. They are a fine team.

Los Angeles Rams

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St. Louis Cardinals

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Atlanta Falcons

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Washington Redskins

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Dallas Cowboys

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given away to Tampa Bay and Winston Hill from the New York Jets was cut.

Another injury, this one to Bob Kuechenberg at guard, has shaken the Dolphins' regular line. There are few left from the Super Bowl days on the defensive unit, which now uses a 3-4 alignment.

Two rookies, Bob Baumhower and A. J. Duhe, play up front in place of the departed Randy Crowder and Don Reese, now in prison for drug violations.

Another newcomer, Kim Bokamper, is starting at linebacker. The secondary will remain in disarray until Charley Cobb, a good safety, comes back from injury after the third game. Don Strock may play some more at quarterback in relief of Bob Griese, who is having eye-sight problems in his 11th pro season.

Buffalo Bills

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The offense, unchanged from last year, has at its heart Ken Anderson, who ranks with Bert Jones and Ken Stabler as the best three quarterbacks in the league.

John McDaniels has established himself at wide receiver opposite Isaac Curtis while the 260-pound rookie from Ohio State, Pete Johnson, is pushing Bobbie Clark at fullback. Archie Griffin is the halfback.

Pittsburgh Steelers

The Pittsburgh all-pro middle linebacker, Jack Lambert, finally came to terms after a bitter holdout and that put all the pieces together for the Steelers. It did not appear they could replace Lambert adequately. Mel Blount, the all-pro cornerback, is still out of the fold and Jim Allen is his replacement. Allen has been around.

The No. 1 draft choice, Robin Cole from New Mexico, moved right into the linebacking post vacated when Andy Russell retired, while Joe Greene and friends are intact up front.

The offense is so deep that Gordon Givens could be traded to the New York Giants and immediately become that team's No. 1 lineman. Larry Brown, a former tight end, supplanted Givens at tackle and Bennie Cunningham is the new tight end.

Cleveland Browns

The Browns last season finally decided Brian Sipe would be

their quarterback of the future and traded Mike Phipps, at his request. There are a lot of eggs in Sipe's basket. The back-up is Dave Mays.

Central Division

Cincinnati Bengals

The keeneast battle among all six divisions is expected here between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

The Steelers have a different schedule, nine games against winning teams from a year ago, while the Bengals have six. That edge should result in a division title for Cincinnati.

Bill Johnson of the Bengals is another coach who has planned to use the 3-4 alignment as a part-time defense because a blitzing linebacker can hide his move so well. The Bengals drafted two impressive defensive linemen, Eddie Edwards and Wilson Whitley, on the first round and they team with Gary Burley and 35-year-old Coy Bacon, a Pro Bowl starter.

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Lies—All Lies

SERVICES	
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Robert Lowell—His Last Book of Verse

sociativens. "Day by Day" seems to me to have broken the hold of tidy narration's and chronological sentences without abandoning conventional English writing—an altogether remarkable sleight of hand.

At the same time, this new volume has all but dropped the two sample whistles which Lowell's readers so richly surface, and provided so many handles for critics. Historical panoramas, visible aliveness, family lore, theology, public causes, and so on, have been mostly vanished. What is left is limp—a life, children, the seasons, ill health, acquaintances, friends living and dead, a waning paragraph, poetry recited at dinner, one slaving, making love, insomnia, fishing.

Lowell's dislocation of narrative and meditative focus is delicately visible in a poem to

Commentators on Lowell have had, in the past, a jungle-thicket of language to msp and civilize; now suddenly the terrain turns candid, lightened, yielding—while remaining a more cunning maze, in the end, than before. Mallarmé, says Lowell, "had the good fortune to find a style that made writing impossible." Mallarmé's daisied page—the dream of language uttering itself—seems now what Lowell's art most desires.

Selemani Mkuna, a Masai tribesman in Tanzania, has learned the hard way not to save his money the way his ancestors always have. Mkuna concealed 4,240 shillings (\$617) in the trunk of a fallen tree, but his fellow villagers—fearing the tree harbored snakes—burned it. Mkuna had not told them it was his bank.

Robyn Davidson, 23, a Sydney fashion model born in Britain,

Edward Landry, an attorney insurance company the co-executor of the \$700,000 estate of J. Paul Getty, said that the first phase of his matters has ended, smooth debts cleared up and taxes but they are having trouble with the oil tycoon's remaining where he instructed Getty had no debts to pay and taxes were relatively because he left the bulk estate to charity," said i who estimated the sum am to \$10 million. Meanwhile, body remains in a rectory vanit, awaiting burial on acre ranch at Malibu. Getty's last wishes co: with state laws forbidding on private property.

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